

THE
CANADIAN
FORMULARY
OF
UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS
1915



Approved and Adopted by
THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
TORONTO, ONT.

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THE
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OF
UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS

(4th Edition)

BY AUTHORITY OF
THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

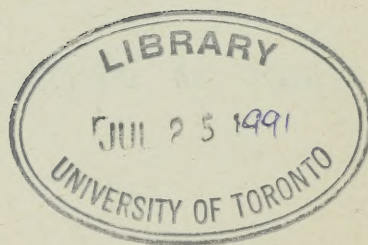
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PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION

THE Committee on Education and Research of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in issuing a reprint of the Canadian Formulary, desires to express its gratification on the extended appreciation accorded to the Formulary, as attested by the need for another provision to meet the steady demand for it. The present issue boasts of but few additions to the formulas presented in the last edition. This may properly be accounted for in great part by the thorough manner in which the former editor, Mr. John Hargreaves, achieved the work entrusted to him. The committee deems it fitting to record its appreciation of the praiseworthy service rendered to his brother pharmacists, and to the cause of ethical pharmacy by Mr. Hargreaves. It would like to hope that his example might be imitated by every member of the pharmaceutical profession by the contribution of such formulas as may be found useful or necessary. Only in this way can the purpose of the Formulary be promoted and its practical utility enhanced. Let the Committee have the benefit of any formulas deemed worthy of a place. Also let the Committee have the benefit of any criticism of the Formulary you believe necessary for its betterment.

Toronto, July 1st, 1915.

PREFACE

(Reproduced from the 3rd Edition)

IN this third edition of the Canadian Formulary, the committee has made a few necessary alterations in some of the formulæ published in 1908.

A number of new preparations have been added after careful examination and it is hoped these will be of service to both the medical profession and the pharmacists of the Dominion.

It is gratifying to the committee to find that in many parts of Canada, the work is highly appreciated by the medical profession, and this interest would be largely increased, if the pharmacists and physicians in each locality would consult together, and offer to the committee suggestions and additional formulæ, according to the requirements of the various localities.

As explained in previous editions, the object of the committee has been to provide a definite standard, for the manufacture of certain pharmaceutical preparations, which are frequently required by the medical profession, but for which there was no uniform or authorized standard up to the time this work was undertaken, and much confusion and inconvenience was caused by the lack of uniformity in the products of various houses marketing preparations known by the same trade names.

It is only by the active support and co-operation of the medical profession that we can hope to gain the full benefits of the work undertaken. It is, therefore, desirable that the physicians of Canada be made acquainted with the existence, contents and objects of this publication, and if this is done by the pharmacists in each locality, we believe that physicians will gladly use and prescribe the "C. F." preparations, instead of designating any particular manufacturer's product.

The committee invite correspondence from all parts of the Dominion on matters pertaining to the Formulary, and will gratefully receive any suggestions as to improvements, or additional formulæ for the next edition. All such formulæ will be carefully considered and practically tested.

Careful consideration will also be given by the committee to any requests for additional formulæ to meet the requirements of the physicians of any particular locality.

It has been the desire of the committee to make this little work of practical value to the pharmacist, who has been obliged to keep in stock a large variety of "brands," all known by practically the same trade name, but made of varying strengths, and exploited by different manufacturers, and greatly to the disadvantage and bewilderment of both physician and pharmacist.

The preparations of the "C. F." were all thoroughly tested before they were adopted, and any one of them can be readily prepared by any pharmacist on his own premises, and we feel that it will be to the advantage of physicians, pharmacists and patients, if the pharmacists of the Dominion will interest themselves in calling the attention of their friends in the medical profession to the advantages of specifying "C. F." preparations in their prescriptions, and using them as frequently as possible.

March, 1910.

PREFACE

(Reproduced from the 2nd Edition.)

THIS second edition of the Canadian Formulary is published under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, by committees from the Colleges of Pharmacy, of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, appointed for the purpose of investigating and approving of formulas believed to be appropriate and suitable for the purpose and object for which the publication is authorized.

Recognition of certain formulas bearing a semi-official title prepared according to the formulas prevailing in localities, has demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of some uniform system of authoritative formulas, whereby the physician can intelligently prescribe and the pharmacist dispense, and the result expected and obtained be uniform and identical throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada. This was the desire and intention of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, when the work was inaugurated, with the full knowledge and belief, that only by and with the general co-operation and support of the pharmacists of the entire Dominion can success be achieved. Recent developments point to such encouragement for a wider co-operation and assistance from the pharmacists, from which we feel justified in concluding that most valuable and material benefits will accrue.

The establishment of uniform and authoritative standards for medicinal articles, to meet the demands upon the medical and pharmaceutical professions for preparations brought to the attention of the prescriber, under various and fanciful coined names, with very extravagant claims for medicinal virtues, indicated as possessed only by the one special preparation and marketed at fanciful trade prices, is essentially a step in the interests of the public and the professions.

The best means of introducing the preparations, or the most successful method of obtaining due recognition of the preparations, should be through personal introduction to the physician by the pharmacist. If the pharmacist will carefully examine the various formulas, it is believed, that many of them will be found particularly applicable to the requirements in his locality, they can be readily prepared by any qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and with an intelligent understanding of the medicinal properties of the preparation, as well as a knowledge of any extravagant claims for competitive proprietary articles, the efficient pharmacist should be able to impress the physician and induce him to test the reliability of the articles presented.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that many formulas are included in the book, for the express purpose of enabling the pharmacist to supply the popular demand for preparations on the market for which the formulas published will produce an article of identical properties, and that in some cases the formula is not to be considered or recommended as a truly scientific pharmaceutical exhibit of the ingredients contained in the preparation, (as shown in Formula numbers 33 and 35).

The formulas are largely selected and compiled from a careful survey and investigation of many recognized authorities, with the intention on the part of the committee of allowing due credit in each case to the source from which it is obtained. Valuable assistance was given the work by many pharmacists in Ontario and Quebec, also by Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, J. E. Morrison, Montreal College of Pharmacy and Fred. W. Flett, Toronto, who are worthy of especial mention, and to whom a large share of credit is due. Criticisms and suggestions on all formulas will be cheerfully received by the committees, and recommenda-

tions for new formulas eligible for inclusion in subsequent editions, will materially advance the scope and usefulness of the work.

Both Imperial and Metric weights and measures are given throughout the Formulary. It has been somewhat difficult, in the course of a single paragraph embodying formulas involving definite quantities of materials, to give precise directions for their employment in *two different systems* of weights and measures, hence those who use the Formulary are requested to avoid the assumption that Imperial and Metric quantities thus placed in juxtaposition are necessarily equivalent to one another. The intention has been to furnish formulas that will yield liquid products measuring twenty fluidounces (or a convenient multiple of that volume) or one thousand cubic centimeters. Except for wholly insignificant fractional differences, a preparation made according to either system will contain the same proportions of ingredients; but the two systems cannot both be used in the same operation, and are, therefore, not interchangeable.

The term "Diluted Alcohol" which occurs throughout the text, refers to a mixture of equal volumes of commercial (95%) Alcohol and Distilled Water.

W. B. GRAHAM,
Registrar-Treasurer.

Toronto, July, 10, 1915.

1. ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.**Hypophosphorus Acid.**

(N.F. 1906)

Hypophosphite of Potassium	483 parts.
Tartaric Acid	682 parts.
Distilled Water	500 parts.
Diluted Alcohol ("45% Alcohol")	1000 parts.

Dissolve the Potassium Hypophosphite in 500 parts of Distilled Water, previously warmed, and the Tartaric Acid in 1000 parts of Diluted Alcohol. Mix the solutions in a flask of sufficient capacity to permit agitation, cork and shake well and set the flask in a bath of ice water for 12 hours. Then carefully pour the mixture into a funnel, the neck of which has been closed with a pledget of cotton, and, when all the liquid has been drained off, rinse the flask, and wash the crystalline precipitate in the funnel with small portions of cold Diluted Alcohol until the washings no longer respond to the tests for Hypophosphorus Acid (black precipitate by Silver Nitrate test solution or white precipitate by Mercuric Chloride test solution). Mix the original filtrate and the washings and evaporate the whole on a water-bath at the temperature not exceeding 140° F. until all the Alcohol has been dissipated. Allow the liquid to cool and add sufficient Distilled Water to bring the weight up to 1000 parts. Preserve the product in well stoppered bottles.

NOTE.—This should contain 30 per cent. of absolute Hypophosphorous Acid.

2. ALCOHOL DEODORATUM.**Deodorized Alcohol.**

(N.F. 1896)

Alcohol (95 per cent.)	160 fluidounces	5000 Cc.
Powdered Quicklime	300 grains	20 Gm.
Powdered Alum	150 grains	10 Gm.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	1¼ fluidrachm	4.5 Cc.

Mix the Lime and Alum intimately by trituration; add to the Alcohol and shake well, then add the Spirit of Nitrous Ether, set aside for seven days and filter through powdered Animal Charcoal.

3. AQUA OLEI ROSÆ.**Rose Water.**

Oil of Rose	1 Cc.
Calcium Phosphate or Purified Talcum..	2 Gm.
Distilled Water	500 Cc.

Triturate the Oil of Rose with the Phosphate of Calcium (or the Purified Talcum), gradually add the Distilled Water, with continued trituration, and filter.

NOTE.—The following Medicated Waters may be made in the same manner as Rose Water, and used in the place of the corresponding *Aquae* of the text of the B. P.—

Aqua Olei Anethi.
 Aqua Olei Anisi.
 Aqua Olei Carui.
 Aqua Olei Cinnamomi.
 Aqua Olei Fœniculi.
 Aqua Olei Menthæ Viridis.
 Aqua Olei Menthæ Piperitæ.
 Aqua Olei Pimentæ.

4. CAPSULÆ APIOL ET ERGOTINI.

Capsules of Apiol and Ergotin.

Each capsule to contain Apiol five minims. (0.30 Cc.) and Ergotin two grains (0.13 Gm.).

5. CAPSULÆ COLCHICINÆ ET METHYL SALICYLATIS.

Capsules of Salicylates of Colchicine and Methyl.

Colchicine Salicylate	1 grain	.065 Gm.
Methyl Salicylate	1250 minims.	74 Cc.

Dissolve and fill into 250 capsules.

Each capsule contains Colchicine 1-250th grain (0.00025 Gm.), and Methyl Salicylate five minims (0.30 Cc.). Dose, one capsule.

6. CATAPLASMA KAOLINI.

Cataplasm of Kaolin.

(U.S.P. 1905)

Kaolin, in very fine powder	11½ ounces	577 Gm.
Boric Acid, in very fine powder	395 grains	45 Gm.
Thymol	5 grains	0.5 Gm.
Methyl salicylate (Synthetic Oil of		
Wintergreen)	20 grains	2 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint	5 grains	0.5 Gm.
Glycerin	7½ fluidounces	375 Gm.

Heat the Kaolin in a suitable vessel at 212° F. with occasional stirring, for one hour. Heat the Glycerin to the same temperature and dissolve in it the Boric Acid and incorporate the hot Kaolin with this liquid. Dissolve the Thymol in the Methyl Salicylate and the Oil of Peppermint, and mix with the above to form a homogeneous mass. The product should be kept in an air-tight container.

7. CERATUM PARAFFINI.**Cerate of Paraffin.***Cold Cream.*

Liquid Paraffin	16 fluidounces	160.0 Cc.
White Beeswax	4 ounces	40.0 Gm.
Spermaceti	1 ounce	10.0 Gm.
Borax	30 grains	0.6 Cc.
Oil of Rose	10 minims	0.2 Cc.
Distilled Water	8 fluidounces	80.0 Cc.

Dissolve the Borax in the Distilled Water, melt the White Beeswax and Spermaceti with the Liquid Paraffin at a gentle heat; pour the mixture into a warmed mortar and add while yet hot the Borax solution (previously warmed) with constant trituration, and finally the Oil of Rose, and continue the trituration until cold.

In hot weather the quantity of White Beeswax may be increased to 5½ ounces (53 Gm.) and the Spermaceti to 2 ounces (20 Gm.).

8. CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM.**Camphorated Chloral.**

Chloral	2 ounces	50 Gm.
Camphor	2 ounces	50 Gm.

Mix them by agitation in a bottle, or by trituration in a warm mortar until liquefied and combined.

9. CHLOROFORMUM CAMPHORATUM.**Camphorated Chloroform.**

Camphor	2 ounces	200 Gm.
Chloroform	1 fluidounce	100 Cc.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Chloroform by agitation.

9a. COLLODIUM BELLADONNÆ.**B.P.C.****Emplastrum Belladonnae Fluidum.****Belladonna Collodion.**

Liquid Extract of Belladonna	20 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Canada Balsam	768 minims	4 Cc.
Castor Oil	384 minims	2 Cc.
Camphor	288 minims	1.5 Cc.
Pyroxylin	480 grains	2.5 Gm.
Ether (Sp. Gr. 720), sufficient to make ..	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Mix the Extract of Belladonna, Canada Balsam, Castor Oil and 16 fluidounces, (400 Cc.) of the Ether. Shake well; allow to stand twelve hours, then decant, filter, dissolve the Camphor and Pyroxylin in the mixture and add sufficient Ether to make 40 fluidounces, (1000 Cc.).

10. COLLODIUM IODOFORMATUM.**Iodoform Collodion.**

(N.F. 1906)

Iodoform, in fine powder 5 parts.
 Flexible Collodion95 parts.

Dissolve the Iodoform in the Flexible Collodion contained in a dry bottle, by agitation.

NOTE.—This preparation should be made extemporaneously.

11. ELIXIR ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Acetanilide.**

Acetanilide	400 grains	22.75 Gm.
Phenacetin	320 grains	18.3 Gm.
Sodium Bromide	3 ounces 288 grains	91.5 Gm.
Caffeine Citrate	160 grains	9.15 Gm.
Tartaric Acid	80 grains	4.58 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 ounce 32 grains	27.5 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make.....	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Phenacetin, Acetanilide, Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate and dissolve in 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of Aromatic Elixir. To this solution add the Sodium Bromide and Caffeine Citrate; then add sufficient Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.), and filter if necessary.

12. ELIXIR ADJUVANS.**Adjuvant Elixir.**

(U.S.P. 1905)

Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza	2½ fluidounces	120 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir	17½ fluidounces	880 Cc.

Mix and filter if necessary.

13. ELIXIR AMMONII BROMIDI.**Elixir of Ammonium Bromide.**

Ammonium Bromide	1600 grains	91.5 Gm.
Citric Acid	70 grains	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Ammonium Bromide and Citric Acid in about 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) and filter if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains (0.32 Cgm.) of Ammonium Bromide.

14. ELIXIR ANISI.**Elixir of Anise.***Aniseed Cordial.*

(N.F. 1906)

Anethol	65 minims.	3.5 Cc
Oil of Fennel	10 minims.	0.5 Cc
Spirit of Bitter Almond	4 fluidrachms	12. Cc
Deodorized Alcohol	9½ fluidounces	240. Cc.
Syrup	25 fluidounces	625. Cc.
Water	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate	4½ drachms	15. Gm.

Mix the Anethol, the Oil and the Spirit of Bitter Almond with the Deodorized Alcohol, add the Syrup and Water and set the mixture aside for 12 hours. Then mix it intimately with the Magnesium Carbonate and filter through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.

15. ELIXIR AROMATICUM.**Aromatic Elixir.**

Compound Spirit of Orange	230 minims.	12 Cc.
Syrup	14 fluidounces	350 Cc.
Precipitated Calcium Phosphate	285 grains	15 Gm.
Deodorized Alcohol and Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity of each to make.	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

To the Compound Spirit of Orange add 2 fluidounces (50 Cc.) of Alcohol and Triturate with the Calcium Phosphate. Add the remainder of the Alcohol, previously mixed with three times its volume of Distilled Water and triturate together; then filter through paper until 26 fluidounces (650 Cc.) are obtained. To the filtrate add 14 fluidounces (350 Cc.) of Syrup, and shake until well mixed.

16. ELIXIR AURANTII.**Elixir of Orange.***Simple Elixir.*

Spirit of Orange	4 fluidounces	4 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol	25 fluidounces	25 Cc.
Simple Syrup	40 fluidounces	40 Cc.
Distilled Water	31 fluidounces	31 Cc.
Talcum, a sufficient quantity.		

Mix the several ingredients in the order named; shake occasionally and filter through Talcum, until the filtrate passes perfectly clear.

17. ELIXIR QUINQUE BROMIDORUM.**Elixir of Five Bromides.**

Potassium Bromide	1600 grains	91.5 Gm.
Sodium Bromide	1600 grains	91.5 Gm.
Ammonium Bromide	960 grains	55. Gm.
Calcium Bromide	480 grains	27.45 Gm.
Lithium Bromide	160 grains	9.15 Gm.
Tincture of Cannabis Indica	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Bromides in the Aromatic Elixir, add the Tincture of Cannabis Indica and filter if necessary.

18. ELIXIR BUCHU ET HYOSCYAMI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Buchu and Hyoscyamus.**

Fluid Extract Buchu	3 fluidounces	75. Cc.
Fluid Extract Uva Ursi	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract Pareira	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract Hyoscyamus	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract Hops	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Potassium Acetate	2 ounces 291 grains	68.2 Gm.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	4½ fluidounces	112.5 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix and set aside for two days. Filter if necessary.

19. ELIXIR CALCII ET SODII GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS.**Elixir of Glycerophosphate of Calcium and Sodium.**

Calcium Glycerophosphate	320 grains	18.30 Gm.
Sodium Glycerophosphate, 75%	213 grains	12.20 Gm.
Gluside	5 grains	0.286 Gm.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid	150 grains	8.58 Gm.
Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel	1¼ fluidounces	31.25 Cc.
Glycerin	7½ fluidounces	187.5 Cc.
Sherry Wine	10 fluidounces	250. Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Glycerophosphates of Calcium and Sodium in ten fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Distilled Water with which the Concentrated Phosphoric Acid has been previously mixed. Then add the Glycerin, Sherry and the Gluside dissolved in the Tincture of Orange and enough Distilled Water to make the finished Elixir measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Filter through paper sprinkled with Talcum.

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains Glycero-Phosphate of Calcium, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and Glycerophosphate of Sodium, ½ grain (.0325 Gm.).

Inasmuch as Glycerophosphates of commerce are of varied strengths, the quantity will have to be regulated according to the strength of the article used.

19a. ELIXIR CALISAYÆ PHOSPHATUM.**Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya.**

Quinine Sulphate	40 grains	2 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate	20 grains	1 Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate	20 grains	1 Gm.
Tincture of Cudbear	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salts in 36 fluidounces, (900. Cc.) of Elixir of Orange, add Ammonia to slight excess; then Phosphoric Acid to excess. Then add the Tincture of Cudbear and sufficient Elixir of Orange to make 40 fluidounces, (1000. Cc.):

19b. ELIXIR CALISAYÆ ET PHOSPHATUM.**Elixir Calisaya and Phosphates.**

Elixir of Calisaya, Phosphated	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Compound Syrup of the Phosphates ...	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Simple Syrup	27½ fluidounces	700. Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almonds	5 drops	5 drops
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix.

20. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ.**Elixir of Cinchona. Elixir of Calisaya.**

(*Elixir of Cinchona from "Alkaloids"*)

Compound Elixir of Quinine.

(N.F. 1906)

Quinine Sulphate	30 grains	2 Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate	15 grains	1 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate	15 grains	1 Gm.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear	1½ fluidounces	50 Cc.
Purified Talcum	240 grains	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	32 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Alkaloid Salts in 30 fluidounces (900 Cc.) of Aromatic Elixir, add the Compound Tincture of Cudbear and sufficient Aromatic Elixir to make 32 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) and triturate the Purified Talcum with the mixture. Allow the mixture to stand several hours, if convenient, occasionally shaking, then filter through paper, returning the first portions until the filtrate passes perfectly clear.

Each fluidounce contains Quinine Sulphate about 1 grain, and ½ grain each of Cinchonidine and Cinchonine Sulphates.

21. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ ET FERRI.**Elixir of Cinchona and Iron.***Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona.*

(N.F. 1906)

Soluble Ferric Phosphate	640 grains	36.6 Cc.
Water (boiling)	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Elixir of Cinchona, sufficient to make.	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Soluble Ferric Phosphate in the boiling water, then add Elixir of Cinchona sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

22. ELIXIR DIGITALINI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Digitalin.**

Digitalin (amorphous)	1½ grains	171 milligrams
Solution of Strychnine, B.P. ...	6 fluidrachms	37.3 Cc.
Solution of Trinitrin	3 fluidrachms	18.65 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	500 Cc.

Triturate the amorphous Digitalin with a portion of the Elixir until a solution results. Then add to the remainder of the Aromatic Elixir the Strychnine, Trinitrin and Digitalin solutions, in the order mentioned, mixing thoroughly after each addition.

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm of this Elixir contains approximately 1/100 grain each of Digitalin and Trinitrin, and 1/50 grain of Strychnine Hydrochloride.

Only amorphous Digitalin should be used in making this preparation, as the crystalline variety is believed to be five times as strong as the amorphous

23. ELIXIR EUPHORBÆ COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Euphorbia.***(Anti-Asthmatic Elixir)*

Sodium Iodide	640 grains	36.6 Cc.
Sodium Bromide	640 grains	36.6 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Euphorbia	2 fluidounces	50. Cc.
Tincture of Lobelia	1¼ fluidounces	31.5 Cc.
Solution of Trinitrin (B.P.)	3 fluidrachms	9. Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Iodide and Bromide in 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of Aromatic Elixir, add the remaining ingredients, and, lastly, sufficient Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Filter if necessary.

24. ELIXIR FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron with Quinine and Strychnine.

Quinine Sulphate	160 grains	9.15 Gm
Sodium Citrate	150 grains	8.6 Gm.
Solution of Strychnine, B.P.	500 minims	26. Cc.
Iron Pyrophosphate, soluble	600 grains	34. Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Glycerin	6 fluidounces	150. Cc.
Distilled Water	2 fluidounces	50. Cc.
Simple Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Alcohol and 6 fluidounces (150 Cc.) of Simple Elixir, using gentle heat if necessary, and add the Solution of Strychnine. Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water previously warmed, and 2 fluidounces (50 Cc.) of Simple Elixir, and add to it the Solution of Quinine and Strychnine. Dissolve the Sodium Citrate in the Glycerin, mix the solutions and add sufficient Simple Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

25. ELIXIR FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

(N.F. 1906)

Tincture of Ferric Citro-Chloride	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Quinine Hydrochloride	156 grains	8.75 Gm.
Strychnine Sulphate	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ grains	0.175 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	1 fluidounce	25. Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in 32 fluidounces (750 Cc.) of the Elixir, then add the Tincture and Alcohol, and finally enough Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Filter if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 1/100 grain of Strychnine Sulphate.

26. ELIXIR FORMINI.

Elixir of Formin.

Elixir Hexamethylene-tetramine.

Formin	600 grains	34.125 Gm.
Tincture of Cudbear	5 fluidrachms	15 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Formin in the Elixir, add the Tincture of Cudbear and filter if necessary.

27. ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZÆ.**Elixir of Glycyrrhiza.***Elixir of Licorice.*

(N.F. 1906)

Fluid Extract of Licorice	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir	35 fluidounces	875 Cc.
Filter if necessary.		

28. ELIXIR GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Glycerophosphates.**

Calcium Glycerophosphate	160 grains	9.20 Gm.
*Sodium Glycerophosphate (75%)	212 grains	9.20 Gm.
Iron Glycerophosphate (Scale)	80 grains	4.60 Gm.
*Potassium Glycerophosphate (75%) ..	106 grains	4.60 Gm.
Citric Acid	76 grains	4.50 Gm.
Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel	50 fluidrachms	15.00 Cc.
Sodium Chloride	120 grains	7.00 Gm.
Gluside	4 grains	0.25 Gm.
Glycerin ..	6 fluidounces	150.00 Cc.
Sherry Wine	10 fluidounces	250.00 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium, Sodium and Potassium Glycerophosphates and the Citric Acid in 12 fluidounces (300 Cc.) of warm water and add the Glycerin. Dissolve the Iron Glycerophosphate in 2 fluidounces, (50 Cc.) of hot water and add to the solution of Glycerophosphates and when cool add the Tincture of Orange in which the Gluside has been previously dissolved, then the Sherry Wine, and sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Filter through paper sprinkled with Talcum, returning the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.

Dose, 2 fluidrachms.

*Inasmuch as some Glycerophosphates of commerce have varied strengths, the quantity given above will have to be regulated according to the strength of the Glycerophosphate used.

29. ELIXIR GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA.**Elixir of Glycerophosphates with Quinine and Strychnine.**

Calcium Glycerophosphate	240 grains	13.8 Gm.
*Sodium Glycerophosphate (75%)	212 grains	9.2 Gm.
*Potassium Glycerophosphate (75%) ..	212 grains	9.2 Gm.
Magnesium Glycerophosphate	160 grains	9.2 Gm.
Iron Glycerophosphate (Scale)	80 grains	4.58 Gm.
Quinine Hydrochloride	20 grains	1.15 Gm.
Strychnine Hydrochloride	4 grains	0.25 Gm.
Citric Acid	60 grains	3.5 Gm.
Gluside	22 grains	1.25 Gm.
Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Glycerin ..	10 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Glycerophosphates, the Quinine, Strychnine, and the Citric Acid, in 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of warm water mixed with the Glycerin, and when cold add the Tincture of Orange Peel and the Alcohol, in which the Gluside has been previously dissolved. Filter through paper sprinkled with Talcum, and pass sufficient Distilled Water through the filter to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{80}$ grain Strychnine Hydrochloride.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

*Inasmuch as some Glycerophosphates of commerce have varied strengths, the quantity given above will have to be regulated according to the strength of the Glycerophosphate used.

30. ELIXIR LITHII ET HYDRANGÆÆ.

Elixir of Lithium and Hydrangea.

Lithium Salicylate	600 grains	34 Gm.
Lithium Benzoate	300 grains	17 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Hydrangea	$7\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces	187 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces	187 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lithium salts in 25 fluidounces (625 Cc.) Aromatic Elixir, add the Alcohol to the Fluid Extract of Hydrangea and mix all together. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours and filter if necessary.

31. ELIXIR LITHII SALICYLATIS.

Elixir of Lithium Salicylate.

(N.F. 1906)

Lithium Salicylate	1600 grains	91.5 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.0 Cc.

Dissolve the Lithium Salicylate in about 36 fluidounces (900 Cc.) of Aromatic Elixir by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains (0.325 Gm.) Lithium Salicylate.

32. ELIXIR PAPAINI.

Elixir of Papain.

Papain	640 grains	30.50 Gm.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid	150 minims.	8.00 Cc.
Distilled Water	6 fluidounces	150.00 Cc.
Glycerin	6 fluidounces	150.00 Cc.
Sherry Wine	6 fluidounces	150.00 Cc.
Gluside	20 grains	1.15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Macerate the Papain in a mixture of the Acid, Glycerin and Water for four days, with occasional agitation. Dissolve the Gluside in the Wine and Elixir, and mix with the Papain mixture and filter; then add Aromatic Elixir sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

33. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Pepsin.***Elixir Digestivum Compositum. Elixir of Digestive Ferments.**Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.*

(N.F. 1906)

Pepsin	175 grains	10 Gm.
Pancreatin	17½ grains	1.0 Gm.
Diastase	17½ grains	1.0 Gm.
Lactic Acid	15 minims	1.5 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid	20 minims	2.0 Cc.
Glycerin	5 fluidounces	125.0 Cc.
Distilled Water	10 fluidounces	250.0 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear	5 fluidounces	125.0 Cc.
Purified Talcum	1 ounce	30.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.0 Cc.

Mix the Acids with the Glycerin and Water, add the Pepsin, Pancreatin and Diastase to this mixture, and macerate with occasional agitation until solution is apparently effected. Then add the Tincture of Cudbear and enough Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Incorporate the Purified Talcum thoroughly with the mixture and filter.

NOTE.—This preparation is included to enable the Pharmacist to meet a popular demand for an Elixir of this name. It is not, however, presented as a consistent scientific exhibit of the ingredients specified, it being impossible to retain all three digestive ferments in soluble active condition in the same medium. The best commercial variety of Diastase capable of converting the largest amount of Starch into Dextrin and Glucose should be used.

34. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM CUM BISMUTHO.**Compound Elixir of Pepsin with Bismuth.***Elixir Lactated Pepsin with Bismuth.*

Pepsin (1 in 3000)	175 grains	10.0 Gm.
Pancreatin	17½ grains	1.0 Gm.
Diastase	17½ grains	1.0 Gm.
Glycerin of Bismuth	5 fluidounces	125.0 Cc.
Lactic Acid	15 minims.	50.0 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid	20 minims.	1.0 Cc.
Glycerin	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Distilled Water	5 fluidounces	125.0 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Purified Talcum	1 ounce	25.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Acids with the Glycerin and Water, add the Pepsin, Pancreatin and Diastase to the mixture and macerate with frequent agitation until solution is apparently effected. Then add the Glycerin of Bismuth and Tincture of Cudbear and sufficient Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Thoroughly incorporate the Purified Talcum and filter.

See note under formula No. 33.

35. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM CUM QUININA ET FERRO ET STRYCHNINA.

Compound Elixir of Pepsin, with Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.

Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, with Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.

Pepsin (1 in 3000)	175 grains	10 Gm.
Pancreatin	17½ grains	1 Gm.
Diastase	17½ grains	1 Gm.
Quinine	120 grains	6.9 Gm.
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Purified Talcum	1 ounce	25 Gm.
Solution of Strychnine (B.P.)	1 fluidounce	25 Cc.
Lactic Acid	15 minims.	150 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid	20 minims.	1 Cc.
Glycerin	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Distilled Water	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Gluside.	20 grains	0.2 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Acids with the Glycerin and Water, add the Pepsin, Pancreatin and Diastase to the mixture and macerate with frequent agitation until dissolved. Dissolve the Gluside in 1 fluidounce (25 Cc.) of Distilled Water. Dissolve the Quinine in the Solution of Iron, add the Solution of Strychnine, and 2 fluidounces of Aromatic Elixir. Mix all together and lastly add Aromatic Elixir sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Thoroughly incorporate with the Purified Talcum and filter.

Each fluidounce contains 3 grains of Quinine and one-eighth grain of Strychnine. See note under formula No. 33.

36. ELIXIR PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin (1 in 3000)	160 grains	9 Gm.
Glycerin	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Glycerin of Bismuth	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Distilled Water	10 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Glycerin and Distilled Water, then add the Glycerin of Bismuth and Aromatic Elixir. Mix thoroughly and add sufficient Caramel to make a deep amber color.

Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Pepsin and 2 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

37. ELIXIR PEP SINI BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Solution of Strychnine (B.P.)	176 minims	18.3 Cc.
Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix them, and if the Elixir shows an acid reaction to blue litmus, add Solution of Ammonia cautiously, until the reaction is neutral.

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Strychnine Hydrochloride.

38. ELIXIR POTASSII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Bromide	7 ounces 138 grains	183 Gm.
Distilled Water	7 fluidounces	175 Cc.
Solution of Carmine	35 minims.	2 Cc.
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bromide in the Distilled Water and about 25 fluidounces (625 Cc.) of the Elixir of Orange by agitation; add the Solution of Carmine and sufficient Elixir of Orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) Let stand a few hours and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) of Potassium Bromide.

39. ELIXIR RHEI ET MAGNESII ACETATIS.

Elixir of Rhubarb and Magnesium Acetate.

(N.F. 1906)

Calcined Magnesia	355 grains	20 Gm.
Acetic Acid	a sufficient quantity	
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Magnesia in 6 fluidounces (150 Cc.) of Acetic Acid with the aid of a gentle heat, adding, if necessary, a little more Acetic Acid, drop by drop until the solution is neutral to test paper. Then add the Fluid Extract and enough Aromatic Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) of Magnesium Acetate and $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.5 Gm.) of Rhubarb.

40. ELIXIR SERENO.E COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Saw Palmetto.

Fluid Extract of Saw Palmetto	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Sandalwood	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Couch Grass	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Corn Silk	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Glycerin	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix and let stand for four days, then filter if necessary.

41. ELIXIR SEX IODORUM.**Elixir of Six Iodides.**

Arsenic Iodide	2 grains	0.12 Gm.
Mercuric Iodide	2 grains	0.12 Gm.
Manganese Iodide	32 grains	1.85 Gm.
Sodium Iodide	320 grains	18.50 Gm.
Potassium Iodide	320 grains	18.50 Gm.
Glycerin of Ferrous Iodide	30 minims.	1.50 Cc.
Sodium Hypophosphite, a sufficient quantity		
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Add the six Iodides to the Elixir, dissolve by agitation, and add sufficient Sodium Hypophosphite to decolorize the liquid. Filter.

42. ELIXIR SODII SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Sodium Salicylate.**

Sodium Sulphate	10 ounces	250.00 Gm.
Sodium Salicylate	800 grains	45.50 Gm.
Magnesium Sulphate	9 ounces	225.00 Gm.
Lithium Benzoate	400 grains	22.75 Gm.
Tincture of Nux Vomica	2 fluidounces	50.00 Cc.
Solution of Carmine	6 fluidrachms	18.00 Cc.
Distilled Water	12 fluidounces	300.00 Cc.
Simple Elixir sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salts in the Distilled Water and 20 fluidounces (600 Cc.) of Simple Elixir by trituration, add the Tincture of Nux Vomica and Solution of Carmine and sufficient Simple Elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Filter if necessary.

43. ELIXIR TERPINI HYDRATIS ET CODEINÆ.**Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Codeine.**

Terpin Hydrate, in fine powder	320 grains	18.3 Gm.
Codeine Phosphate	40 grains	2.3 Gm.
Gluside	10 grains	0.6 Gm.
Tincture of Fresh Sweet Orange Peel ..	1¼ fluidounces	31.5 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	13 fluidounces	325.0 Cc.
Glycerin	20 fluidounces	500.0 Cc.
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Terpin Hydrate, Codeine Phosphate and Gluside in the Alcohol with a gentle heat, add the Tincture of Orange, Glycerin, and enough Elixir of Orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Each fluidrachm contains Terpin Hydrate 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and Codeine Phosphate ⅙ grain (0.008 Gm.).

44. ELIXIR TERPINI HYDRATIS ET HEROINÆ.**Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Heroine.**

Terpin Hydrate	320 grains	18.30 Gm.
Heroine Hydrochloride	13 1-3 grains	0.75 Gm.
Gluside	10 grains	0.60 Gm.
Tincture of Vanilla (1 in 10)	1½ fluidrachms	4.00 Cc.
Alcohol (95°)	15 fluidounces	375.00 Cc.
Glycerin	20 fluidounces	500.00 Cc.
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the Terpin Hydrate, Heroine Hydrochloride and the Gluside in the Alcohol with a gentle heat; add the Tincture of Vanilla, Glycerin and lastly, enough Elixir of Orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000Cc.).

Each fluidrachm contains Terpin Hydrate 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and Heroine Hydrochloride 1/24 grain (0.0025 Gm.)

45. ELIXIR VIBURNI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Elixir of Crampbark.**

Fluid Extract of Hydrastis	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Viburnum Opulus ...	3 fluidounces	75.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Scutellaria	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Mitchella Repens ...	1½ fluidounces	37.5 Cc.
Aromatic Syrup of Licorice	6 fluidounces	150.0 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.0 Cc.

Mix the fluid Extracts, then add the Aromatic Syrup of Licorice and agitate, then add the Aromatic Elixir. Filter through paper sprinkled with Talcum, if necessary.

46. EMULSIO IODOFORMI.**Emulsion of Iodoform.**

Iodoform	10 parts.
Glycerin	70 parts.
Distilled Water	20 parts.

Rub the Iodoform to a smooth paste with the Glycerin, then add the Water and continue stirring until a uniform product results.

47. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ.**Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.**

Cod Liver Oil	10 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Acacia, in fine powder	2½ ounces	125 Gm.
Solution of Gluside	1 fluidrachm	7 Cc.
Or Tolu Syrup	2 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Flavoring to suit (see No. 108).		
Distilled Water sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Prepare a Primary Emulsion in the following manner:

Place the Powdered Acacia into the centre of a perfectly dry and clean wedgwood mortar, then add the Oil (pouring it *upon* the Acacia rather than *about* it) and triturate until a homogenous mixture results. Then add, *all at once*, twice as much Water as Acacia, (the Water having a temperature of not less than 90° F.) and stir briskly with the pestle until a thick creamy emulsion results.

To the Primary Emulsion thus prepared, add the desired flavoring materials, also the Solution of Gluside, or Tolu Syrup, under constant stirring, and likewise enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.)

NOTE.—The Hypophosphites of Calcium or Sodium or other water-soluble salts can be included in this Emulsion, by dissolving them in the water used in diluting the Primary Emulsion.

48. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM FERRI PHOSPHATO.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Iron.

Cod Liver Oil	20 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Soluble Ferric Phosphate	240 grains	13.8 Gm.
Powdered Acacia	5 ounces	125.0 Gm.
Syrup of Orange	2½ fluidounces	62.5 Cc.
Syrup of Tolu	2½ fluidounces	62.5 Cc.
Distilled water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Prepare a Primary Emulsion of the Cod Liver Oil, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhue, then add the Syrups, under constant stirring. Dissolve the Soluble Ferric Phosphate in 3½ fluidounces (87.5 Cc.) of Water, and add this, under stirring, to the mixture, and follow with sufficient Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Each fluidounce contains 6 grains of Ferric Phosphate.

49. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM PEPSINO.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin. Phosphatic Emulsion.

Cod Liver Oil	144 fluidounces	4082.40 Cc.
The Yolks of Twenty-four Eggs		
Glycerin	24 fluidounces	680.40 Gm.
White Sugar	40 ounces	1174.00 Gm.
Compound Powder of Acacia	4½ ounces	127.80 Gm.
Lime Water	75 fluidounces	2041.20 Cc.
Diluted Phosphoric Acid	9 fluidounces	255.15 Cc.
Essence of Pepsin	24 fluidounces	608.40 Cc.
Flavor, as required (See No. 108)	3 fluidrachms	9.15 Cc.

Rub the Yolks of Eggs in a Mortar (Whites of half this number of Eggs may be added with advantage) until a smooth paste results;

add the Glycerin and stir briskly. Add the Compound Powder of Acacia, then the Cod Liver Oil in portions of about 8 fluidounces (230 Cc.) at a time. When the oil is emulsified add the Lime Water containing the Sugar in solution and stir vigorously; then add the Diluted Phosphoric Acid and finally the Essence of Pepsin, and stir vigorously for fifteen minutes. Allow the Emulsion to stand for two hours, and strain through dairy cloth.

50. ESSENTIA LIMONIS.

Essence of Lemon.

Oil of Lemon (fresh)	1 fluidounce	25 Cc.
Lemon Peel (freshly grated)	1 ounce	25 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	28 fluidounces	700 Cc.
Distilled Water	12 fluidounces	300 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate	4 drachms	12.5 Gm.

Mix the Oil of Lemon and the Lemon Peel with the Magnesium Carbonate. Triturate well then slowly add the Alcohol and Distilled Water, previously mixed, meanwhile continuing the trituration; macerate for 24 hours, then filter and add sufficient of the mixed Alcohol and Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

51. ESSENTIA PEPSINI.

Essence of Pepsin.

Glycerin of Pepsin, B.P.	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Sherry	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Glycerin	5 fluidounces	125 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	3½ fluidounces	87.5 Cc.
Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel ..	5 fluidrachms	15.5 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix and filter through paper sprinkled with Talcum.

52. ESSENTIA PEPSINI PHENOLATA.

Phenolated Essence of Pepsin.

Phenol (Absolute)	25 grains	1.4 Gm.
Essence of Pepsin, sufficient to make ...	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Phenol in the Essence of Pepsin, and filter if necessary.

53. ESSENTIA VANILLINI COMPOSITA.**Compound Essence of Vanillin.***Compound Tincture of Vanillin.*

(N.F. 1906)

Vanillin	110 grains	6.2 Gm.
Cumarin	8 grains	0.5 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	7½ fluidounces	187.5 Cc.
Glycerin	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Syrup	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear	5 fluidrachms	17.5 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Vanillin and Cumarin in the Alcohol, add the Glycerin, Syrup and Tincture of Cudbear and finally sufficient Distilled Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

54. EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM.**Fluid Extract of Buchu.**

(U.S.P. 1905)

Buchu Leaves (60 powder)	40 ounces	1000 Gm.
Alcohol 95%, and Water of each, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix 30 fluidounces (750 Cc.) of Alcohol with 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Water, and having moistened the powder with 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of this menstruum, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then add enough menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. Macerate for 48 hours, and continue the percolation process in the usual manner, reserving the first 34 fluidounces (850 Cc.) of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, and dissolving this in the reserved percolate, and adding sufficient menstruum to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) of Fluid Extract.

**55. EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ
AROMATICUM FLUIDUM.****Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara.**

Cascara Bark (in coarse powder)	80 ounces	2272.00 Gm.
Licorice Root (in coarse powder)	10 ounces	284.00 Gm.
Calcined Magnesia	12 ounces	340.00 Gm.
Gluside	40 grains	2.30 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	10 grains	.65 Gm.
Oil of Coriander	15 minims.	1.00 Cc.
Oil of Aniseed	20 minims.	1.25 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	1 ounce	28.40 Cc.
Glycerin	24 ounces	682.00 Cc.
Distilled Water (boiling)	100 ounces	2840.00 Cc.

Mix the Cascara, Licorice and Magnesia thoroughly, and moisten thoroughly with the water, stirring well. Place the mixture in a suitable, well-covered container, and macerate for 24 hours, then pack moderately tight in a percolator, and percolate with boiling water until exhausted. Evaporate the percolate over a water-bath (or steam-bath) until it measures 54 fluidounces (1535 Cc.). Dissolve the Gluside in 1 fluidounce (28.4 Cc.) of water with the aid of the Sodium Bicarbonate. Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol and mix both solutions with the Glycerin, then add the concentrated percolate and shake thoroughly.

56. EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Senega.

(U.S.P. 1905)

Senega (No. 40 powder).....	40 ounces	1000 Gm.
Solution of Potassium Hydroxide	1¼ fluidounces	30 Cc.
Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Potassium Hydroxide with 24 fluidounces (600 Cc.) of Alcohol and 12 fluidounces (300 Cc.) of Water, and continue with the percolation process as given under Fluid Extract of Buchu, using a mixture of Alcohol, two parts, with Water, one part, when all of the alkaline menstruum has been used.

57. EXTRACTUM SERPYLLI LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Wild Thyme.

Wild Thyme, in No. 40 powder	20 ounces	1000 Gm.
Glycerin	3 fluidounces	150 Gm.
Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Follow the instructions given under Extractum Thymi Liquidum, and continue the percolation process, in the usual manner, to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) of Liquid Extract.

58. EXTRACTUM THYMI LIQUIDUM.

Liquid Extract of Garden Thyme.

Garden Thyme, in No. 40 powder	20 ounces	1000 Gm.
Glycerin	3 fluidounces	150 Cc.
Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Glycerin with 4 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Alcohol and 7 fluidounces (350 Cc.) of Water. Moisten the powder with 9 fluidounces (450 Cc.) of the mixture, and set aside in a covered vessel for twelve hours. Then pack the moistened drug firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and add the remainder of the mixture, and follow with a menstruum of Alcohol, one volume, and Water, two volumes. Continue the percolation process in the usual manner, to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) of Liquid Extract.

59. GARGARISMA CHLORI.**Chlorine Gargle.**

Powdered Potassium Chlorate	4 drachms	2.75 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid	120 minims.	13. Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Add the Hydrochloric Acid to the Potassium Chlorate in a large bottle; when the gas given off has displaced the air, add the water in portions, corking and shaking the bottle after each addition.

60. GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ.**Glycerin of Belladonna.**

Green Extract of Belladonna	1 ounce	28.4 Gm.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 fluidrachm	3.5 Cc.
Glycerin, sufficient quantity to make ...	2 fluidounces	56.8 Cc.

Rub together in a warm mortar the Extract of Belladonna and the boiling Distilled Water to produce a smooth paste; then add sufficient Glycerin to make 2 fluidounces (56.8 Cc.).

61. GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI.**Glycerin of Bismuth.**

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate...II ounces	308 grains	332.46 Gm.
Glycerin	10 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Strong Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.		
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate with 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Distilled Water, and 3 fluidounces (150 Cc.) of Glycerin, and gradually add to it just enough Strong Solution of Ammonia to dissolve the salt and to produce a neutral solution. Then add the remainder of the Glycerin and sufficient Distilled Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Each fluidrachm contains 16 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

62. GLYCERINUM FERRI IODIDI.**Glycerin of Ferrous Iodide.**

Iron (in wire)	2½ ounces	125 Gm.
Iodine	6 ounces	405 grains
Glycerin	10 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Sulphurous Acid, B.P.	125 minims.	13 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Iron and Iodine in a flask with 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Distilled Water. Shake the mixture occasionally, checking the reaction, if necessary, by the affusion of cold water, and when the solution has acquired a greenish color and has lost the odor of Iodine, heat it gently to the boiling point, and add at once 2 fluidounces (100 Cc.) of Glycerin and filter the solution into the remainder of the Glycerin. Then add the Sulphurous Acid and suffi-

cient Glycerin to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.), and mix thoroughly.

NOTE.—This preparation should be kept in small, well-filled, well-corked, colorless glass bottles, in a place accessible to light. Each fluidounce contains 220 grains Ferrous Iodide. I Volume mixed with 4 Volumes of Simple Syrup will furnish a preparation similar to Syrup of Ferrous Iodide B.P.

63. GLYCERINUM FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA.

Glycerin of Phosphate of Iron with Quinine and Strychnine.

Iron Wire	750 grains	45. Gm.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, B.P. ...	15 fluidounces	375.00 Cc.
Strychnine	50 grains	2.80 Gm.
Quinine Sulphate	1300 grains	73.00 Gm.
Glycerin	24 fluidounces	600 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Place the Iron Wire and the Phosphoric Acid (previously diluted with 4 fluidounces of Distilled Water) in a flask, plug the neck with cotton wool, and heat gently till the Iron is dissolved. Dissolve the Quinine and Strychnine in the Glycerin with the aid of heat, and while hot, filter the solution of Ferrous Phosphate into it and pass sufficient Distilled Water through the filter to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

NOTE.—I Volume of this Glycerin mixed with 4 Volumes of Simple Syrup will furnish a preparation similar to Syrup Triple Phosphates, B.P.

64. GLYCERINUM HEROINI COMPOSITUM. Compound Glycerin of Heroin.

Heroin Hydrochloride	20 grains	1.15 Gm.
Ammonium Hypophosphite	640 grains	36.6 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus	320 minims.	18.3 Cc.
Fluid Extract of White Pine	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ fluidounces	66.5 Cc.
Soluble Tincture of Tolu	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark	12 fluidounces	300.0 Cc.
Glycerin, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Dissolve the Heroin Hydrochloride and the Ammonium Hypophosphite in the soluble Tincture of Tolu and Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark and 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Glycerin. Add the Fluid Extracts and sufficient Glycerin to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

65. GLYCERINUM IODI. Glycerin of Iodine.

Iodine, resublimed	1 part
Glycerin	50 parts

Dissolve the Iodine in the Glycerin with the aid of a gentle heat.

NOTE.—This forms a useful pigment, the skin does not get hardened by repeated applications and does not peel off.

66. INFUSUM BUCHU CONCENTRATUM.**Concentrated Infusion of Buchu.**

(B.P.C. 1907)

Buchu Leaves	40	parts
Tincture of Buchu	22.5	parts
Alcohol, 95%	10	parts
Dilute Chloroform Water (1 in 1000) sufficient to make	100	parts

Prepare by the Macero-Expression Process for Concentrated Infusions (B.P.C.).

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

67. LAC FERMENTATUM.**Fermented Milk.***"Kumyss."*

(N.F. 1906)

Cows' Milk (fresh)	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.
Yeast (semi-liquid)	45 minims.	5 Cc.
Sugar	5 drachms	35 Gm.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Milk contained in a strong bottle, add the yeast, cork the bottle securely, and keep it at a temperature between 74° and 90° F. for six hours, then transfer it to a cold place.

NOTE.—24 grains of Compressed Yeast, triturated with a little milk, may be used in place of the semi-liquid Yeast.

68. LAC HUMANISATUM.**Humanized Milk.**

(N.F. 1906)

Milk Powder	100 grains	6.5 Gm.
Cows' Milk (fresh)	2 fluidounces	56.8 Cc.
Sweet Cream (fresh)	½ fluidounce	14.0 Cc.
Distilled Water	2 fluidounces	56.8 Cc.

Triturate the Milk Powder with the water, transfer the mixture into a bottle containing the Milk and Cream, and immerse the bottle in water heated to 100° F. for fifteen minutes; then pour the mixture into a vessel, in which heat it quickly to boiling, and then immediately allow it to cool to the body temperature.

NOTE.—Should be freshly prepared. If directions are carefully followed, the milk will be well peptonized and the pancreatin of the Milk Powder rendered sterile.

69. LINIMENTUM ALBUM.**White Liniment. Stokes' Liniment.***Acetic Turpentine Liniment.*

(N.F. 1906)

Oil of Turpentine	3 fluidounces	85.2 Cc.
Fresh Egg	1 (one)	1 (one)
Oil of Lemon	60 minims.	3.5 Cc.
Acetic Acid	300 minims.	17.5 Cc.
Rose Water	2½ fluidounces	71.0 Cc.

Triturate or beat the contents of the Fresh Egg with the Oils in a mortar until they are thoroughly mixed. Then incorporate the Acetic Acid and Rose Water. Shake the mixture, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

70. LINIMENTUM AMMONII IODIDI.

Liniment of Ammonium Iodide.

Strong Solution of Ammonia	5 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Tincture of Iodine	5 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Glycerin	5 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Tincture of Camphor	5 fluidounces	50 Cc.

Mix and agitate.

NOTE.—On standing, the liquid will become colorless, usually with a slight deposit, which may be separated by filtration.

71. LINIMENTUM MENTHOLIS.

Menthol Liniment.

Menthol	2 ounces	50 Gm.
Chloroform	8 fluidounces	200 Cc.
Olive Oil, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix and agitate until the Menthol is dissolved.

NOTE.—The Colonial Addendum of the British Pharmacopœia permits the use of *Oleum Sesami* (Oil of Benne) in North American Colonies, in making the Official Liniments, Ointments and Plasters, for which the B.P. orders that Olive Oil shall be used.

72. LINIMENTUM MENTHOLIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Menthol Liniment.

Menthol	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Liniment of Ammonium Iodide	49 fluidounces	490 Cc.

Mix and agitate until the Menthol is dissolved.

73. LINIMENTUM METHYLIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liniment of Methyl Salicylate.

Linimentum Betulae Compositum.

Compound Liniment of Betul.

Menthol	1 ounce	50 Gm.
Hydrated Chloral	1 ounce	50 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	2 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Tincture of Indian Hemp	2 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Essential Oil of Camphor	4 fluidounces	200 Cc.
Methyl Salicylate, sufficient to make...	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix intimately to make a homogeneous liquid.

74. LIQUOR AMMONII VALERIANATIS.

Solution of Valerianate of Ammonium.

Valerianic Acid	3 parts
Ammonium Carbonate, a sufficient quantity.	
Alcoholic Extract of Valerian	2 parts
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	100 parts

Add the Acid to the Water and neutralize carefully with Ammonium Carbonate, add the Extract of Valerian, and let it stand for 24 hours, then filter.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops in sweetened water.

75. LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS.

Antiseptic Solution.

(U.S.P. 1905)

Boric Acid	352 grains	20.00 Gm.
Benzoic Acid	18 grains	1.00 Gm.
Thymol	18 grains	1.00 Gm.
Eucalyptol	4 minims.	0.25 Cc.
Oil of Peppermint	8 minims.	0.50 Cc.
Oil of Gaultheria	4 minims.	0.25 Cc.
Oil of Thyme	1½ minims.	0.10 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	10 fluidounces	250.00 Cc.
Purified Talcum	352 grains	20.00 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the Boric Acid in 24 fluidounces (600 Cc.) of Water and the Benzoic Acid in 6 fluidounces (150 Cc.) of Alcohol, and pour the aqueous solution into the alcoholic solution, then dissolve (in a mortar) the Thymol in the Eucalyptol and Oils of Peppermint, Gaultheria and Thyme; thoroughly incorporate the Purified Talcum, and add with constant trituration to the solution first prepared. Allow the mixture to stand with occasional agitation, during forty-eight hours, filter, add 4 fluidounces (100 Cc.) of Alcohol to the clear filtrate, and a sufficient quantity of Water to make the finished product measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

76. LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS ALKALINUS.

Alkaline Antiseptic Solution.

(N.F. 1906)

Potassium Bicarbonate	600 grains	32.0 Gm.
Sodium Benzoate	600 grains	32.0 Gm.
Sodium Biborate	310 grains	8.0 Gm.
Thymol	4 grains	0.2 Gm.
Eucalyptol	4 minims.	0.2 Cc.
Oil of Peppermint	4 minims.	0.2 Cc.
Oil of Wintergreen	7 minims.	0.4 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear	300 minims.	16.0 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	2½ fluidounces	62.5 Cc.
Glycerin	10 fluidounces	250.0 Cc.
Purified Talcum	185 grains	10.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient quantity to make	40 fluidounces	1000.0 Cc.

Dissolve the salts in 23 fluidounces (575 Cc.) of water, and the Thymol, Eucalyptol and Oils in the Alcohol. Mix the alcoholic solution with the Glycerin and Tincture of Cudbear, add the solution of the salts and enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Add the Talcum, shake occasionally during a few days, then filter.

77. LIQUOR AURI ET ARSENII BROMIDI.**Solution of Bromide of Gold and Arsenic.**

(N.F. 1906)

Arsenious Acid	10 grains	2.50 Gm.
Gold Tribromide	13 grains	3.25 Gm.
Bromine Water, Distilled Water, of each		
a sufficient quantity to make	10 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Introduce the Arsenious Acid and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces (135 Cc.) of Bromine Water in a flask and heat gently until all free Bromine has disappeared. Then add Bromine Water, 20 to 30 drops at a time, until it will be present in slight excess, or until the solution does not become colorless after some time. Transfer the solution to a porcelain capsule, expel the excess of Bromine with the aid of gentle heat, dilute it with Water to about 9 fluidounces (900 Cc.), and dissolve in this the Tribromide of Gold, adding enough Water to make 10 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Ten (10) minims. of this solution contain $1/32$ grain (.002 Gm.) of Tribromide of Gold and the equivalent of $1/16$ grain (0.004 Gm.) of Tribromide of Arsenic.

NOTE.—Bromine Water is made by shaking Bromine with about thirty times its weight of Water, occasionally during several hours, and decanting the Water from the undissolved Bromine.

Average dose, 3 minims.

78. LIQUOR BORACIS COMPOSITUS.**Compound Solution of Borax.***Dobell's Solution.*

(N.F. 1906)

Borax	130 grains	15 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	130 grains	15 Gm.
Carbolic Acid	25 grains	3 Gm.
Glycerin	$5\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms	35 Cc.
Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salts in about 10 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of Water, and then add the Glycerin and the Carbolic Acid, previously liquefied by warming, and lastly enough Water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

79. LIQUOR BROMO-CHLORAL COMPOSITUS.**Compound Solution of Bromo-Chloral.**

Chloral Hydrate	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	182.75 Gm.
Potassium Bromide	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	182.75 Gm.
Tincture of Indian Hemp	6 fluidrachms	41.65 Cc.
Tincture of Orange Peel	6 fluidrachms	41.65 Cc.

Henbane Juice	3 fluidounces	165.55 Cc.
Syrup	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ fluidounces	187.50 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Licorice	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce	25. Cc.
Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate in 8 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of Water. Mix all the other ingredients, and add the foregoing solution; then filter and wash the filtrate with sufficient water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

80. LIQUOR CARMINI.

Solution of Carmine.

Carmine, No. 40	1 ounce 87 grains	60 Gm.
Solution of Ammonia	7 fluidounces	350 Cc.
Glycerin	7 fluidounces	350 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Carmine to a fine powder in a wedgwood mortar, gradually add the Solution of Ammonia, and afterwards the Glycerin under constant trituration. Transfer the mixture to a porcelain capsule and heat it upon a water-bath, constantly stirring, until the liquid is free from ammoniacal odor. Then cool and add enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

81. LIQUOR CREOSOTI ET IODI.

Solution of Creosote and Iodine.

Iodine, Resublimed	2 ounces	56.8 Gm.
Creosote	3 fluidounces	85.2 Cc.

Triturate the Iodine in a glass mortar to a fine powder, add the Creosote slowly and continue trituration until solution is effected.

NOTE.—This preparation is intended for dental use.

82. LIQUOR CRESOLIS.

Solution of Cresol.

Cresylic Acid (Cresol)	25 fluidounces	625 Cc.
Resin	5 ounces	125 Gm.
Potassium Hydroxide	350 grains	25 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Resin in the Cresylic Acid with the aid of heat. Make a solution of the Potassium Hydrate by dissolving in two fluidounces of Distilled Water. Mix the two solutions, and heat until saponification takes place. Set aside to cool, and make up to 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.), with water.

83. LIQUOR GLUSIDI.**Solution of Gluside.***Solution of Saccharin.*

(N.F. 1906)

Gluside	202 grains	73 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	29 grains	33 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Gluside and the Sodium Bicarbonate in 13 fluidounces (650 Cc.) of Water, filter the solution, add the Alcohol to the filtrate and pass enough Water through the filter to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) of Gluside.

84. LIQUOR HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUM**SINE SACCHARO.****Compound Solution of Hypophosphites, without Sugar.**

Potassium Hypophosphite	320 grains	9.15 Gm.
Calcium Hypophosphite	320 grains	9.15 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite	80 grains	2.30 Gm.
Iron Hypophosphite	160 grains	4.58 Gm.
Manganese Hypophosphite	80 grains	2.30 Gm.
Potassium Citrate	300 grains	8.60 Gm.
Citric Acid	100 grains	2.86 Gm.
Quinine (Alkaloid)	80 grains	2.30 Gm.
Strychnine (Alkaloid)	2¼ grains	.064 Gm.
Hypophosphorous Acid (10%), a sufficient quantity.		
Oil of Sweet Orange	12 minims.	0.40 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	10 fluidrachms	15.00 Cc.
Gluside	25 grains	0.70 Gm.
Glycerin	20 fluidounces	250.00 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	80 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the Hypophosphites of Potassium, Calcium and Sodium in 28 fluidounces (350 Cc.) of boiling Distilled Water. Dissolve the Hypophosphites of Iron and Manganese, the Citrate of Potassium and Citric Acid, in 8 fluidounces (100 Cc.) of Water with a gentle heat. Dissolve the Alkaloids in a little Water with a sufficient quantity of Hypophosphorus Acid. Mix these solutions and add the Glycerin. Dissolve the Gluside and the Oil of Orange in the Alcohol with gentle heat, and mix with the foregoing solution, then add sufficient Distilled Water to make 80 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

85. LIQUOR IODI DILUTUS.*Dilute Solution of Iodine.*

Iodine	440 grains	50. Gm.
Potassium Iodide	600 grains	67.5 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Dissolve.

86. LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS.*Sedative Solution of Opium.**Sedative Liquid.*

Extract of Opium	2 ounces 405 grains	72.8 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	6¼ fluidounces	156.0 Cc.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the Extract of Opium in 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of boiling Water. Cool the solution, add the Alcohol and cold Water, filter and add sufficient Water to make 40 fluidounces.

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains of Extract of Opium.

86a. LIQUOR PECTORALIS.*Pectoral Solution.*

Anisated Spirit of Ammonia	1 fluidounce	2.5 Cc.
Syrup of Althea	6 fluidounces	15. Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	100. Cc.

Mix.

87. LIQUOR POTASSII CITRATIS.*Solution of Potassium Citrate.*

(U.S.P. 1905)

Potassium Bicarbonate	124 grains	40 Gm.
Citric Acid	93 grains	30 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	3½ fluidounces	500 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bicarbonate and the Citric Acid each in 10 fluidrachms (150 Cc.) of Distilled Water. Filter the solutions separately, and wash the filters with enough Distilled Water to obtain, in each case, 15 fluidrachms (225 Cc.). Finally mix the two solutions, and when effervescence has nearly ceased, transfer the liquid to a bottle.

Dose, 4 fluidrachms.

NOTE.—This preparation should be freshly made when wanted.

88. LIQUOR SAPONIS ANTISEPTICUS.**Antiseptic Soap Solution.**

Oleic Acid	14 fluidounces	350 Cc.
Potassium Hydroxide in solution (1 in 1), a sufficient quantity.		
Alcohol (95%)	6 fluidounces	150 Cc.
Oil of Lavender	40 minims,	2.3 Cc.
Ether, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Oleic Acid and Alcohol and neutralize with the solution of Potassium Hydroxide, using Phenolphthalein Solution as an indicator. Cool and add the Oil of Lavender, then add sufficient Ether to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

89. LIQUOR OLEI SANTALI FLAVI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Solution of Sandal Oil.**

Oil of Sandal	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Oil of Cubebs	1 fluidounce	25 Cc.
Oil of Copaiba	6 fluidrachms	18.75 Cc.
Oil of Pimenta	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
Oil of Cassia	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
Tincture of Buchu	6 fluidounces	150 Cc.
Concentrated Infusion of Buchu	6 fluidounces	150 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	8 fluidounces	200 Cc.
Solution of Potassium Hydroxide	6 fluidounces	150 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate	1 Av. ounce	25 Gm.
Distilled Water	3 fluidounces	75 Cc.

Boil the Solution of Potash and mix with the Oils; let stand for two days, add the Distilled Water, and shake well (if not saponified, boil with the addition of a little more Solution of Potash). Cool and add the Tincture and Infusion of Buchu, the Alcohol, and lastly the Magnesium Carbonate. Mix well, let stand for 24 hours and filter.

90. LIQUOR SODII HYDROXIDI.**Solution of Sodium Hydroxide.***Solution of Soda.*

Sodium Hydroxide 5 parts

Distilled Water, sufficient to make 100 parts

Dissolve the Sodium Hydroxide in the Distilled Water and preserve in a well-stoppered, green glass bottle.

91. LIQUOR ZINGIBERIS.**Solution of Ginger.***Soluble Essence of Ginger.*

Strong Tincture of Ginger (1 in 2)	10 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Purified Talcum	6¾ ounces	335 Gm.
White Sugar	6¾ ounces	335 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Tincture of Ginger with the Sugar and Purified Talcum, add the Distilled Water, shake and filter, returning the first portions of filtrate to the filter, until a clear liquid is obtained.

92. LOTIO CALAMINÆ.**Calamine Lotion.**

Levigated Calamine	40 grains	2.6 Gm.
Zinc Oxide	20 grains	1.3 Gm.
Glycerin	20 minims.	1.25 Cc.
Lime Water, sufficient to make	1 fluidounce	28.4 Cc.

Elutriate the Calamine and Zinc Oxide by triturating them in a mortar with successive portions of the Lime Water and decanting from the silicious matter, then add the Glycerin.

93. LOTIO CALCIS SULPHURATÆ.**Sulphurated Lime Lotion.**

Vlemminck's Solution (or Lotion).
(N.F. 1906)

Slacked Lime	3 ounces 132 grains	165 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur	5 Av. ounces	250 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Slaked Lime with the Sulphur and add the mixture gradually to 33 fluidounces (1650 Cc.) of boiling water. Then boil the whole under constant stirring until it measures 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.), strain, and having allowed the solution to become clear by standing in a well-stoppered bottle, decant the clear brown liquid and keep it in completely filled and well-stoppered bottles.

93a. LOTIO OPII COMPOSITUM.**Fuller's Lotion.**

Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1-2 fluidounces	62.5 Gm.
Tincture of Opium	3 1-3 fluidounces	83.3 Cc.
Glycerin	6 2-3 fluidounces	166.6 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ..	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.
Mix.		

94. LOTIO SULPHURIS COMPOSITA.**Compound Sulphur Lotion.**

Zinc Sulphate	600 grains	34 Gm.
Sulphurated Potash	600 grains	34 Gm.
Precipitated Sulphur	600 grains	34 Gm.
Glycerin	10 fluidrachms	32 Cc.
Distilled Water	20 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Rose Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Zinc Sulphate in 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Distilled Water and filter. Dissolve the Sulphurated Potash in 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Distilled Water, and filter. Mix the two solutions, by slowly pouring the solution of Zinc Sulphate into the solution of Sulphurated Potash. Triturate the Sulphur with the Glycerin, then gradually add, under constant trituration, the foregoing solution, and sufficient Rose Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

95. MAGMA MAGNESIA.**Magnesia Magma.***(Milk of Magnesia)*

(N.F. 1906)

Magnesium Sulphate	10 ounces	250 Gm.
Sodium Hydroxide	3 ounces	81 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Magnesium Sulphate in 160 fluidounces (4000 Cc.) of water, and the Sodium Hydroxide in another portion of 160 fluidounces (4000 Cc.) of Water, and filter the solutions. Pour the Sodium Hydroxide slowly in a thin stream into the Magnesium Sulphate solution with constant stirring. Allow the precipitate to subside and decant the clear liquid. Wash the Magma several times with water by decantation until the washings are free from saline taste. Transfer the Magma to a muslin strainer and allow to drain without pressing. Then re-transfer it to suitable vessels and add sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) and mix thoroughly by stirring.

Each fluidrachm contains about three grains (0.195 Gm.) of Magnesium Hydroxide.

NOTE.—*The water used in this preparation must be free from organic matter or the magma will become discolored.*

96. MISTURA BUTYL-CHLORAL.**Mixture of Butyl-Chloral.**

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate	80 grains	9.1 Gm.
Glycerin	5 fluidrachms	35 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix and dissolve. Dose, one fluidounce.

97. OLEUM RICINI AROMATICUM.**Aromatic Castor Oil.***"Sweet Castor Oil."*

Gluside	7½ grains	0.4 Gm.
Chloroform	150 minims.	8 Cc.
Oil of Pimenta	75 minims.	4 Cc.
Oil of Cassia	75 minims.	4 Cc.
Oil of Cloves	75 minims.	4 Cc.
Castor Oil, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Gluside in the Chloroform; then add the Oils (which have been previously mixed) and shake vigorously.

98. PARAFFINUM COMPOSITUM LIQUIDUM.**Compound Liquid Paraffin.**

Camphor	30 grains	3.4 Gm.
Menthol	8 grains	1.0 Gm.
Thymol	4 grains	0.5 Gm.
Eucalyptol	8 grains	1.0 Gm.
Oil of Wintergreen	30 grains	3.4 Gm.
Hydrastine	⅓ grain	0.015 Gm.
Liquid Paraffin (colorless), sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.
Mix intimately, to make a homogeneous liquid.		

99. PASTA IODI ET AMYLI.**Iodine and Starch Paste.**

Starch, in powder	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Glycerin	2 ounces	20 Gm.
Water	6 ounces	60 Gm.
Diluted Solution of Iodine	1 ounce	10 Gm.

Boil the Starch in the Glycerin and Water, and when nearly cold, add the solution of Iodine and mix thoroughly.

100. PEPSINUM SACCHARATUM.**Saccharated Pepsin.**

(U.S.P. 1905)

Pepsin 10 parts

Sugar of Milk, recently dried..... 90 parts

Triturate the Pepsin with the Sugar of Milk to a fine, uniform powder and keep the product in well-stoppered bottles.

101. PIGMENTUM IODI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Iodine Paint.***Mandl's Solution.*

Iodine	5 grains	0.3 Gm.
Menthol	5 grains	0.3 Gm.
Potassium Iodide	15 grains	1.0 Gm.
Glycerin	1 fluidounce	28.4 Cc.

Triturate until a perfect solution is obtained.

102. PULVIS ACACIE COMPOSITUS.**Compound Acacia Powder.**

Powdered Acacia..... 5 parts

Powdered Tragacanth..... 5 parts

Powdered Starch..... 5 parts

Powdered Sugar..... 5 parts

Powdered Boric Acid..... 1 part

Triturate the powders together until thoroughly mixed.

NOTE.—Recommended as an emulsifying agent.

103. PULVIS ACETANILDI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Powder of Acetanilide.**

(N.F. 1896)

Acetanilide	7 ounces	70 Gm.
Caffeine	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 ounces	20 Gm.

Reduce the ingredients separately to a fine powder and mix them thoroughly.

Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

104. PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLÆ.**Powder of Aloes and Canella.***Hiera Picra.*

Socotrine Aloes, in fine powder.....4 parts
 Canella, in fine powder.....1 part
 Mix them intimately.

105. PULVIS ANTISEPTICUS SOLUBILIS.**Soluble Antiseptic Powder.**

(N.F. 1906)

Salicylic Acid	75 grains	5 Gm.
Carbolic Acid	15 grains	1 Gm.
Eucalyptol	15 grains	1 Gm.
Menthol	15 grains	1 Gm.
Thymol	15 grains	1 Gm.
Zinc Sulphate	4 ounces	125. Gm.
Boric Acid	30 ounces	866. Gm.

Triturate the Salicylic Acid and Zinc Sulphate to a very fine powder, add the Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptol, Menthol and Thymol, and continue the trituration, adding the Boric Acid, in small portions at a time, until a uniform impalpable powder is obtained.

106. PULVIS BENZOATIS COMPOSITUS.**Compound Benzoate Powder.***Skeenes' Mixture.*

Benzoic Acid	1 part
Potassium Bicarbonate	3 parts
Powdered Sugar	12 parts

Triturate the Benzoic Acid and Potassium Bicarbonate separately in a hot mortar for ten minutes, then add the Powdered Sugar, previously warmed, and triturate all together, keeping mortar continuously hot.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

107. PULVIS LACTIS COMPOSITUS.**Compound Milk Powder.***Humanizing Milk Powder.*

(N.F. 1906)

Compound Pancreatic Powder.....	35 parts
Sugar of Milk, in fine powder.....	965 parts
Mix intimately.	

NOTE.—This preparation is intended for convenient use in preparing Humanized Milk. A teaspoonful approximates to about 100 grains (6.5 Gms.).

108. PULVIS PANCREATICUS COMPOSITUS.**Peptonizing Powder.**

(N.F. 1906)

Pancreatin 20 parts

Sodium Bicarbonate 80 parts

Mix them by trituration.

NOTE.—To peptonize 16 fluidounces of Fresh Cows' Milk, add 25 grains of Compound Pancreatic Powder to four fluidounces of Tepid Water contained in a suitable flask, and afterwards add 16 fluidounces of Fresh Cows' Milk, previously heated to 100° F. Maintain the mixture at this temperature for thirty minutes, then transfer the flask to a cold place. Milk thus peptonized should not be used when it has been kept over 24 hours, or when it has developed a bitter taste.

109. PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Powder of Pepsin.***Pulvis Digestivus.*

(N.F. 1906)

Saccharated Pepsin 225 grains 15 Gm.

Pancreatin 225 grains 15 Gm.

Diastase 15 grains 1 Gm.

Lactic Acid 15 minims. 1 Cc.

Hydrochloric Acid 30 minims. 2 Cc.

Sugar of Milk, in powder 960 grains 66 Gm.

Add the Acids gradually to the Sugar of Milk, and triturate until thoroughly mixed. Mix the Pepsin, Pancreatin and Diastase and then incorporate this mixture by trituration with the Sugar of Milk. Finally rub the mixture through a hair-sieve, and preserve the powder in bottles.

110. PULVIS PRO MISTURA CRETÆ.**Powder for Chalk Mixture.**

Prepared Chalk 50 grains 5.0 Gm.

Powdered Tragacanth 7 grains 0.7 Gm.

Powdered Sugar 100 grains 10.0 Gm.

Mix the powders and keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

When required for making Chalk Mixture use 40 grains (2.6 Gm.) of the powder to each fluidounce (28.4 Cc.) of Cinnamon Water.

111. PULVIS SANTONINI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Powder of Santonin.**

Santonin 125 grains 1.25 Gm.

Sub-Chloride of Mercury 125 grains 1.25 Gm.

Rhubarb, in fine powder 200 grains 2.00 Gm.

Sugar 50 grains 0.5 Gm.

Oil of Peppermint 15 minims. 0.2 Cc.

Mix intimately.

NOTE.—Each 4 grains contains 1 grain each of Santonin and Calomel, and 1 3/5 grains of Rhubarb.

112. SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM.**Artificial Carlsbad Salt.**

(N.F. 1906)

Dried Sodium Sulphate.....	44 parts
Potassium Sulphate	2 parts
Sodium Chloride, purified.....	18 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate	36 parts

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried to a fine, uniform powder. The dried Sodium Sulphate is prepared by slowly drying the crystalline salt until it has lost one-half its weight.

NOTE.—Fifty-three grains dissolved in one pint of water gives a solution, that is similar to Carlsbad (Sprudel) Water, in its essential constituents.

113. SAL LITHIA ALKALINUS.**Alkaline Lithia Salt.**

Caffeine	20 parts
Lithium Carbonate	100 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	200 parts
Potassium Bicarbonate.....	200 parts
Tartaric Acid.....	400 parts
Powdered Sugar	700 parts

Triturate each to a fine powder separately, then mix them intimately with light trituration.

114. SAPORES PRO EMULSIONIBUS.**Flavors for Emulsions.**

(N.F. 1906)

The quantities given below are intended for 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) of finished Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

1. Oil of Gaultheria	78 minims.	4.0 Cc.
2. Oil of Gaultheria	40 minims.	2.0 Cc.
Oil of Sassafras	40 minims.	2.0 Cc.
3. Compound Spirit of Orange	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
4. Oil of Gaultheria	40 minims.	2.0 Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almond	4 minims.	0.25 Cc.
Oil of Coriander	4 minims.	0.25 Cc.
5. Oil of Gaultheria	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
Oil of Sassafras	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almond	4 minims.	0.25 Cc.
6. Oil of Gaultheria	48 minims.	2.5 Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almond	48 minims.	2.5 Cc.

115. SPIRITUS ASPARAGI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Spirit of Asparagus.**

Asparagus Seed	1 ounce	28.4 Gm.
Parsley Seed	1 ounce	28.4 Gm.
Black Haw	2¼ ounces	64.0 Gm.
Henbane Leaves	100 grains	6.5 Gm.
Compound Spirit of Orange	4 fluidrachms	15.0 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.		

Reduce the drugs to a powder and percolate with Diluted Alcohol to make 15½ fluidounces (425 Cc.), to which add the Compound Spirit of Orange.

115a. SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ ANISATUS.

(Ph. Germ.).

Anisated Spirit of Ammonia.

Anethol	3 parts
Alcohol (90%)	72 parts
Ammonia (10%)	15 parts
Mix in order named.	

116. SPIRITUS AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.**Spirit of Bitter Almond.***Essence of Ratafia.*

(U.S.P. 1905)

Oil of Bitter Almond	70 minims.	10 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	16 fluidounces	800 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Oil in the Alcohol, and add enough Water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

117. SPIRITUS AURANTII.**Spirit of Orange.**

Fresh Oil of Sweet-Orange Peel	1 fluidounce	10 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol	9 fluidounces	90 Cc.
Mix.		

118. SPIRITUS AURANTII COMPOSITUS.**Compound Spirit of Orange.**

(U.S.P. 1905)

Oil of Orange Peel	4 fluidounces	200 Cc.
Oil of Lemon	1 fluidounce	50 Cc.
Oil of Coriander	3 1/5 fluidrachms	20 Cc.
Oil of Anise	48 minims	5 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, sufficient to make. .	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix them. Keep in completely filled, well-stoppered bottles, in a cool, dark place.

119. SYRUPUS ACACIÆ.**Syrup of Acacia.**

Mucilage of Acacia	1 fluidounce	25 Cc.
Simple Syrup	3 fluidounces	75 Cc.
Mix.		

120. SYRUPUS CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS.**Syrup of Codeine Phosphate.**

Codeine Phosphate	40 grains	4.57 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	7 fluidrachms	47.5 Cc.
Distilled Water	3 fluidrachms	18.75 Cc.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity to make....	20 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Dissolve the Codeine Phosphate in the Water and Alcohol, then add the Syrup.

NOTE.—Recommended as more stable than the official Syrup of Codeine. The strength is identical with Syrupus Codeinæ, P.B.

121. SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI COMPOSITUS.**Compound Syrup of Eucalyptus.**

Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus	5 fluidounces	125.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Horehound	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Elecampane	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Licorice	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Comfrey	2 fluidounces	50.0 Cc.
Ammonium Chloride	480 grains	28.0 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate	240 grains	14.0 Gm.
Compound Spirit of Orange	4 fluidrachms	12.5 Cc.
Sugar	28 ounces	700.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Triturate the Fluid Extracts and Compound Spirit of Orange with the Magnesium Carbonate and 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Water, and let stand two hours. Filter through a previously moistened filter, passing enough Water through the filter to make 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of filtrate, in which dissolve the Sugar and Ammonium Chloride, then add sufficient Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

122. SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANI IODIDI.**Syrup of Iodide of Iron and Manganese.**

(N.F. 1906)

Iodine	3 oz. 172 grains	81.5 Gm.
Iron Wire, fine, bright, and finely cut...	1¼ ounce	28. Gm.
Manganese Sulphate	1 oz. 48 grains	26.5 Gm.
Potassium Iodide	1 oz. 137 grains	31.5 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (49%)	4 fluidounces	100. Cc.
Sugar	30 ounces	800. Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces or	1000 Cc.

Mix the Iron with 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Distilled Water in a flask, add the Iodine, and prepare a solution of Ferrous Iodide, in the usual manner, aiding the process, if necessary, by heating the contents of the flask, at first gently, and finally to the boiling point. Filter the liquid through a small filter, directly upon the Sugar contained in a suitable bottle. Dissolve the Manganese Sulphate in 5 fluidounces (125 Cc.) of Distilled Water, and the Potassium Iodide in 4 fluidounces (100 Cc.) of Diluted Alcohol. Mix the two solutions, and filter into the same bottle which contains the Sugar and the Iron Solution. Wash the filter with 10 fluidrachms (32 Cc.) of cold Distilled Water, receiving the washings in the same bottle. Agitate until the Sugar is dissolved, and if necessary, strain. Finally, make up the volume with Distilled Water to 40 fluidounces (or 1000 Cc.).

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains about 6 (0.4 Gm.) grains of Ferrous Iodide and 3 (0.2 Gm.) grains of Manganese Iodide.

Average dose, 15 minims. (1 Cc.).

123. SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron.

Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.

"Parrish's Chemical Food."

(N.F. 1906)

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate . . .	1 oz. 200 grains	35. Gm.
Soluble Ferric Phosphate	320 grains	17.5 Gm.
Ammonium Phosphate	320 grains	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Bicarbonate	75 grains	4. Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	75 grains	4. Gm.
Citric Acid	3½ ounces	82. Gm.
Glycerin	15 fluidounces	375. Cc.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid (B.P.		
66.3%)	2 fluidounces	50. Cc.
Orange Flower Water	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear	5 fluidrachms	16. Cc.
Sugar	16 ounces	400. Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Triturate the Precipitated Calcium Carbonate with the Potassium and Sodium Bicarbonates, the Citric Acid, Glycerin and Orange Flower Water, and gradually add the Phosphoric Acid, stirring until solution has been effected. Dissolve the Ferric Phosphate and the Ammonium Phosphate in 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of Hot Water, cool and add the solution to that previously prepared. Filter the whole through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the

neck of a funnel, and receive the filtrate in a graduated bottle containing the Sugar. Agitate until the latter is dissolved, then add the Tincture of Cudbear, and lastly, enough Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains about 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of Calcium Phosphate, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) each of Phosphates of Iron and of Ammonium and smaller quantities of Sodium and Potassium Phosphates.

Average dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 Cc.).

124. SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Syrup of Licorice.

Licorice Root, cut small	8 ounces	200. Gm.
Solution of Ammonia	1 fluidounce	25. Cc.
Oil of Coriander	20 minims.	1. Cc.
Oil of Cloves	10 minims.	0.5 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Granulated Sugar	27 ounces	675 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Macerate the Licorice Root with 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of Distilled Water mixed with 160 minims. (8.5 Cc.) of Solution of Ammonia, for twelve hours; strain and express, reserving the colature. Repeat this operation with the pressed marc and new menstruum of Ammonia and Water twice, straining, pressing and reserving the colature after each maceration. Mix the several colatures and evaporate over a water-bath until the liquid is concentrated to 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.), then cool and filter. To the filtrate add the Oils, previously dissolved in the Alcohol, and dissolve the Sugar, by percolation, in the mixed liquids, then add enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

If preferred, the following formula may be substituted for the foregoing:

Fluid Extract of Licorice (for Quinine

Mixtures)	8 fluidounces	200. Cc.
Oil of Coriander	20 minims.	1. Cc.
Oil of Cloves	10 minims.	0.5 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	2 fluidounces	50. Cc.
Granulated Sugar	27 ounces	675 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract with the Alcohol, in which the Oils have been previously dissolved, and 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Distilled Water. Dissolve the Sugar in this liquid and add enough Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

125. SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.**Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

Calcium Hypophosphite	2¼ oz.	58 grains	29.5 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite	2¾ oz.	80 grains	36.5 Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1¼ oz.	94 grains	18.3 Gm.
Manganese Hypophosphite		80 grains	2.3 Gm.
Quinine		40 grains	1.15 Gm.
Strychnine		10 grains	0.28 Gm.
Ferrous Sulphate, in crystals		120 grains	3.45 Gm.
Dilute Hypophosphorus Acid, a sufficient quantity.			
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid		45 minims.	1.15 Cc.
Granulated Sugar		65 ounces	813. Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make		80 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium and Potassium Hypophosphites and 960 grains (27.2 Gm.) of Calcium Hypophosphite in 35 fluidounces (437.5 Cc.) of boiling Distilled Water. Dissolve the Manganese Hypophosphite in 5 fluidounces (62.5 Cc.) of hot Distilled Water, then dissolve the Alkaloids in this solution, with the aid of a minimum quantity of Dilute Hypophosphorous Acid. Mix the two solutions and filter, if necessary. Make a syrup by dissolving the Sugar in the filtrate by percolation. Dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in 6 fluidrachms (9.5 Cc.) of Water, previously mixed with the Concentrated Phosphoric Acid. Also dissolve 82 grains (2.3 Gm.) of Calcium Hypophosphite in 6 fluidrachms (9.5 Cc.) of Water; mix this solution with the Ferrous solution, let the mixture stand for twelve hours and filter out the precipitate. (The filtrate will contain approximately 80 grains of Ferrous Hypophosphite.) Mix the filtrate with the Syrup and pass enough Water through the percolator to make the finished product measure 80 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

NOTE.—Each fluidounce of this Syrup contains Sodium Hypophosphite, 16 grains; Calcium Hypophosphite, 12 grains; Potassium Hypophosphite, 8 grains; Manganese and Ferrous Hypophosphites, 1 grain each; Quinine, ½ grain, and Strychnine, ⅛ grain.

Dose, one to two fluidrachms.

126. SYRUPUS PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**Syrup of Tar.**

Tar	3 ounces	75 Gm.
White Sand	4 ounces	100 Gm.
Glycerin	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Sugar	32 ounces	800 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Tar intimately with the White Sand, pour on 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Water, and stir frequently for 12 hours, then pour off the Water and throw it away. Pour 16 fluidounces (400 Cc.) of boiling Water upon the residue, stir well and frequently for 15 minutes, add the Glycerin and set aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring, and decant the clear solution and filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate, with gentle heat, cool, strain and pass enough Water through the strainer to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

**127. SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CUM OLEO MORRHUÆ
ET MALTO.**

Syrup of Wild Cherry with Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

Cod Liver Oil	10 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Extract of Malt	10 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Glycerin	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Powdered Acacia	2 ounces	50 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint	30 minims.	1.5 Cc.
Syrup of Wild Cherry, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Oils with the Powdered Acacia until a homogeneous mixture results; then add, all at once, 12 fluidounces (300 Cc.) of Syrup of Wild Cherry, and stir briskly with the pestle, until the mixture is a perfect emulsion. Mix the Extract of Malt, Glycerin and 5 fluidounces (125 Cc.) of Syrup of Wild Cherry, and add gradually, under constant stirring, to the Emulsion, and finally, if necessary, sufficient Syrup of Wild Cherry to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

128. SYRUPUS QUININÆ PHOSPHO-MURIATIS.

Compound Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine.

Potassium Bicarbonate	616 grains	35	Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate	352 grains	20	Gm.
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate	352 grains	20	Gm.
Quinine Hydrochloride	70 grains	4	Gm.
Strychnine Hydrochloride	2½ grains	0.15	Gm.
Orange Flower Water, natural, concen- trated	5 fluidounces	125	Cc.
Phosphoric Acid, 85%	5 fluidounces	125	Cc.
Soluble Ferric Phosphate	282 grains	16	Gm.
Water	310 minims.	16	Gm.
Syrup, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the several Carbonates and the Alkaloidal Salts in the Phosphoric Acid, previously diluted with the Orange Flower Water. Then dissolve the Soluble Ferric Phosphate in the Water, previously warmed, and add it to the foregoing solution, and lastly add sufficient Syrup to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

129. SYRUPUS RUBI AROMATICUS.**Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry.**

(N.F. 1906)

Blackberry Root Bark	5 ounces	125 Gm.
Cinnamon Bark	262 grains	15 Gm.
Nutmeg	262 grains	15 Gm.
Cloves	140 grains	8 Gm.
Allspice	140 grains	8 Gm.
Granulated Sugar	26 ounces	650 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)		
Water, Blackberry Juice (fresh), of		
each sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Reduce the Blackberry Root Bark and the Aromatics to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder and percolate in the usual manner with a menstruum of equal volumes of Alcohol and Water, until 10 fluidounces (250 Cc.) of percolate are obtained. To this, add 18 fluidounces (450 Cc.) of Blackberry Juice, and dissolve the Sugar in the liquid by agitation. Lastly, add enough Blackberry Juice to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

130. SYRUPUS SARSÆ COMPOSITUS.**Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.**

(U.S.P. 1905)

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla	8 fluidounces	200.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Licorice	5 fluidrachms	15.0 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Senna	5 fluidrachms	15.0 Cc.
Sugar	30 ounces	750.0 Gm.
Oil of Sassafras	2 minims.	0.2 Cc.
Oil of Anise	2 minims.	0.2 Cc.
Oil of Gaultheria	2 minims.	0.2 Cc.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000. Cc.

Add the Oils to the mixed Fluid Extracts, and shake the liquid thoroughly, then add Water enough to make up the volume to 24 fluidounces (600 Cc.), and mix well. Set the mixture aside for one hour, and then filter it. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate with the aid of a gentle heat. Cool, strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make the finished product measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

131. SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.**Syrup of Senega.**

Fluid Extract of Senega	8 ounces	200 Cc.
Glycerin	2 ounces	50 Cc.
Sugar	40 ounces	1000 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate	360 grains	20 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract and Glycerin, then triturate with the Magnesium Carbonate and 4 ounces (100 Gm.) of Sugar, then gradually add 10 ounces (250 Cc.) of Water and filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the remainder of the filtrate by the percolation method, and add Water, if necessary, to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

132. SYRUPUS SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Sulphates.

Compound Syrup of Magnesium, Iron and Manganese Sulphates.

Magnesium Sulphate	5 ounces	250 Gm.
Ferrous Sulphate	80 grains	9.2 Gm.
Manganese Sulphate	40 grains	4.6 Gm.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	400 minims.	41.6 Cc.
Solution of Carmine, C.F.	100 minims.	10.4 Cc.
Syrup of Lemon, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Powder the salts and dissolve them in the Syrup of Lemon, to which the Dilute Sulphuric Acid has previously been added; finally, add the solution of Carmine and filter, if necessary.

133. SYRUPUS THYMI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Thyme.

(B.P.C.)

Liquid Extract of Garden Thyme	2 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Liquid Extract of Wild Thyme	2 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Alcohol (90%)	1 fluidounce	50 Cc.
Potassium Bromide	400 grains	44.5 Gm.
Simple Syrup	15 fluidounces	750 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bromide in 1 fluidounce (50 Cc.) of Distilled Water. Mix the Alcohol, Liquid Extracts and Syrup, then add the Potassium Bromide solution, and sufficient Distilled Water to make 20 fluidounces (100 Cc.).

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Potassium Bromide.

134. SYRUPUS TRIFOLII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Trifolium.

Compound Syrup of Red Clover Blossoms.

Fluid Extract of Red Clover Blossoms..	20 fluidrachms	64.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Burdock	10 fluidrachms	32.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Berberis Aquifolium..	10 fluidrachms	32.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Stillingia	10 fluidrachms	32.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Poke Root	10 fluidrachms	32.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Cascara Amarga	10 fluidrachms	32.00 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash Bark	$2\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms	8.00 Cc.
Potassium Iodide	320 grains	18.25 Gm.
Sugar	45 ounces	1125.00 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extracts with $12\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces (312.5 Cc.) of Water, let stand for a few hours, filter, and dissolve the Sugar and Potassium Iodide in the filtrate, and strain; then add sufficient Water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

135. SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Syrup of Ginger.

Solution of Ginger.....1 volume

Simple Syrup.....9 volumes

Mix.

NOTE.—This preparation is similar in strength to the official Syrup of Ginger.

136. THYMOLIS IODIDUM.

Thymol Iodide.

Dithymol-Diiodide.

Potassium Iodide	124 grains	8.0 Gm.
Iodine, resublimed	93 grains	6.0 Gm.
Sodium Hydroxide	$27\frac{1}{2}$ grains	1.8 Gm.
Thymol, in crystals	27 grains	1.7 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the Iodine and Potassium Iodide in one fluidounce (28.4 Cc.) of Distilled Water and add Distilled Water to make one and a half fluidounces (42.6 Cc.).

Dissolve the Sodium Hydroxide in 1 fluidounce (42.6 Cc.) of Distilled Water, and in this solution dissolve the Thymol, and dilute with Water to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces (42.6 Cc.). Into this solution slowly pour the Iodine Solution under constant stirring, and wash the resulting precipitate, by alternate affusion and decantation with Distilled Water, then drain and dry carefully.

137. TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS DULCIS RECENTIS.

Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel.

Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel	5 ounces	250 Gm.
Rectified Spirit, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Prepare by the maceration process.

138. TINCTURA CARMINATIVA.

Carminative Tincture.

Spirit of Chloroform	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cardamon	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Lavender	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.

Mix.

Adult dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 Cc.).

139. TINCTURA FERRI CITRO-CHLORIDI.**Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron.***Tasteless Tincture of Iron.*

Strong Solution of Ferric Chloride, B.P.	5 fluidounces	125. Cc.
Citric Acid, in powder	.....6 ounces 200 grains	160.5 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	.....7 ounces 300 grains	195.75 Gm.
Alcohol (95%)	.....3 fluidounces	75. Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	.....20 fluidounces	500. Cc.

Heat $7\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces (187.5 Cc.) of Water to the boiling point, and dissolve in it the Citric Acid, continuing the heat while adding the Sodium Bicarbonate in portions, and stirring with a glass rod, if necessary; when effervescence has ceased, add the strong solution of Ferric Chloride and cool the mixture. Then add the Alcohol and sufficient Distilled Water to make 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.).

NOTE.—This preparation is practically identical in strength of Iron, but not in the quantity of Alcohol, with Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi P.B.

140. TINCTURA IGNATIÆ ALKALINA.**Alkaline Tincture of Ignatia.***Gouttes Amères de Bauné.*

St. Ignatius' Bean	.....20 ounces	500 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate	.....90 grains	5.2 Gm.
Alcohol (60%), sufficient to make	....40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Macerate for ten days and filter.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims. (0.3 to 1.2 Cc.).

141. TINCTURA IODI, CHURCHILL.**Churchill's Tincture of Iodine.**

(N.F. 1906)

Iodine, resublimed	.....3 ozs. 131 grains	165 Gm.
Potassium Iodide	.....289 grains	33 Gm.
Water	.....5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Alcohol (95%), sufficient to make	.....20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Iodide in the Water, then add the Iodine, and lastly, enough Alcohol to make the Tincture, when completed, measure 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

142. TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA.**Decolorized Tincture of Iodine.**

Iodine, resublimed	.....250 grains	26.0 Gm.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	.....10 fluidrachms	62.5 Gm.
Alcohol (95%), sufficient to make	.....20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol and add the Strong Solution of Ammonia. Keep the liquid in a warm place until decolorized, then filter in a covered funnel, and burn the filter, *while still wet*.

143. TINCTURA PERSIONIS.**Tincture of Cudbear.**

(N.F. 1906)

Cudbear	5 ounces	125 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) and Water, of each,		
sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Prepare by maceration with a mixture of Alcohol, one volume, and Water, two volumes, until 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.) are obtained.

NOTE.—This preparation is intended as a coloring agent when a *bright-red* tint or color is to be produced, particularly in acid liquids.

144. TINCTURA PERSIONIS COMPOSITA.**Compound Tincture of Cudbear.**

(N.F. 1906)

Cudbear	300 grains	17 Gm.
Caramel	4 ounces	100 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) and Water, of each,		
sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix Alcohol, one volume, with Water, two volumes. Macerate the Cudbear with 30 fluidounces (750 Cc.) of the menstruum during twenty-four hours, agitating occasionally; filter through paper and add the Caramel, previously dissolved in 5 fluidounces (125 Cc.) of Water. Then pass sufficient of the before-mentioned menstruum through the filter to make the whole measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

NOTE.—This preparation is intended as a coloring agent, when a *brownish-red* tint or color is to be produced.

145. TINCTURA SAPONIS VIRIDIS.**Tincture of Green Soap.****Liniment of Soft Soap.**

Green Soap	12 ounces	600 Gm.
Oil of Lavender	200 minims.	20 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	10 fluidounces	500 Cc.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Oil of Lavender with the Alcohol, add the Green Soap and macerate for forty-eight hours, agitating occasionally. Then filter, and pass enough water through the filter, to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

146. TINCTURA TOLUTANA SOLUBILIS.**Soluble Tincture of Tolu.**

(N.F. 1906)

Tolu Balsam	3½ ounces	100 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate	200 grains	12 Gm.
Glycerin	16 fluidounces	400 Cc.
Water and Alcohol (95%), of each,		
sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix 8 fluidounces (200 Cc.) of Alcohol with the Glycerin, and dissolve the *Totu Balsam* in the mixture, with the aid of heat, avoiding loss by evaporation. Then add 15 fluidounces (375 Cc.) of Water and allow the mixture to cool. Pour off the milky fluid from the resinous precipitate (which latter is to be rejected), mix it with the Magnesium Carbonate, by trituration, and filter. Lastly, pass enough of a mixture of Alcohol, *one volume*, and Water, *two volumes*, through the filter, to make the whole filtrate measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

147. UNGENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Ointment of Carbolic Acid.

Mercuric Nitrate Ointment, B. P.	4 ounces	40 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Phenol (crystal)	2 ounces	20 Gm.
Olive Oil	2 ounces	20 Gm.
Yellow Wax	2 ounces	20 Gm.

Dissolve the Sulphur in the previously heated Olive Oil and melt the Wax in this solution with a gentle heat. Stir while cooling, and when nearly cold, add the Phenol, and stir until dissolved. Rub the Mercuric Nitrate Ointment in a mortar until smooth; then incorporate with it the mixture previously prepared.

148. UNGENTUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Capsicum Ointment.

Unguentum Calefaciens.

Oleoresin Capsicum	2 fluidrachms	16 Cc.
Croton Oil	1 fluidrachm	8 Cc.
Camphor (in powder)	240 grains	16 Gm.
Oil of Turpentine	1 fluidounce	32 Cc.
Oil of Cajuput	4 fluidrachms	16 Cc.
Oil of Cloves	2 fluidrachms	8 Cc.
Oil of Wintergreen (Synthetic)	2 fluidrachms	8 Cc.
Beeswax (yellow)	1 ounce	32 Gm.
Soft Paraffin (yellow)	16 ounces	500 Gm.

Melt the Beeswax, add the soft Paraffin, and continue the heat, if necessary, until the latter liquifies; then add the remaining ingredients, which have been previously mixed together; then strain through muslin, and stir until it begins to congeal.

148a. UNGENTUM CHRYSAROBINI COMPOSITUM.

Druhe's Ointment.

Chrysarobin	20 parts
Soft Soap	25 parts
Salicylic Acid	20 parts
Anhydrous Lanoline	25 parts
Oil of Birch Tar (Oleum Rusci)	10 parts

Mix in order named.

149. UNGUENTUM ICHTHYOLIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Ichthylol Ointment.**

Ichthylol	1 ounce	20 Gm.
Solution of Lime	4 fluidounces.	80 Cc.
Anhydrous Wool-Fat	5 ounces	100 Gm.
Soft Paraffin	5 ounces	100 Gm.
Zinc Ointment	2½ ounces	50 Gm.

Triturate the Ichthylol with the Lime Water; add the Wool Fat gradually, under constant trituration, and then the other ingredients in a similar manner.

150. UNGUENTUM IODI DENIGRESCENS.**Stainless Iodine Ointment.**

Iodine	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Soft Paraffin	19 ounces	190 Gm.

Finely powder the Iodine; heat the Paraffin until liquified, then add the Powdered Iodine, continuing a gentle heat, and stirring until fully combined, then remove from heat and stir until it congeals.

151. UNGUENTUM EMPLASTRI PLUMBI.**Ointment of Lead Plaster.***Diachylon Ointment.*

Lead Plaster	1 ounce	110 Gm.
Soft Paraffin	1 ounce	110 Gm.
Oil of Bergamot	4 minims	1 Cc.

Melt the Lead Plaster and Paraffin together; when the mixture approaches the temperature of 160° to 170° F., add the Oil and stir until it congeals.

152. UNGUENTUM MENTHOLIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Menthol Ointment.**

Hydrated Chloral	160 grains	12 Gm.
Menthol	320 grains	24 Gm.
Oil of Wintergreen	320 grains	24 Gm.
Hydrous Wool-Fat	4 ounces	125 Gm.
Soft Paraffin (white), sufficient to make.	16 ounces	500 Gm.

Dissolve the Hydrated Chloral and Menthol in the Oil. Melt together, at a moderate heat, the Hydrous Wool-Fat and Soft Paraffin; then add the above solution and stir constantly until it congeals.

153. UNGUENTUM PHENOLIS CAMPHORATUM.**Camphorated Phenol Ointment.**

Phenol (crystals)	15 parts
Camphor	30 parts
Hydrous Wool-Fat	60 parts
Yellow Beeswax	40 parts
Yellow Soft Paraffin.....	300 parts

Liquefy the Paraffin, Beeswax and Wool-Fat, by the aid of a gentle heat, and while the mixture is still warm, dissolve in it the Phenol and Camphor, and stir until it congeals.

154. UNGUENTUM RESORCINI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Resorcin Ointment.***Soothing Ointment.*

(N.F. 1906 amended)

Resorcin	6 parts
Zinc Oxide	6 parts
Bismuth Subnitrate	6 parts
Oil of Cade.....	12 parts
Yellow Beeswax.....	10 parts
Soft Paraffin (white).....	25 parts
Anhydrous Wool-Fat	25 parts
Glycerin	10 parts

Dissolve the Resorcin in the Glycerin and incorporate the Zinc Oxide, Bismuth Subnitrate and Oil of Cade. Melt the Yellow Beeswax, Soft Paraffin and Anhydrous Wool-Fat, add to the other mixture, and stir until it congeals.

NOTE.—Darkens on exposure to air and light, and should be kept in air-tight containers.

155. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Sulphur Ointment.***Wilkinson's Ointment—Hebra's Itch Ointment.*

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate	1 ounce	10 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur	1½ ounce	15 Gm.
Oil of Cade	1½ ounce	15 Gm.
Soft Soap	3 ounces	30 Gm.
Lard	3 ounces	30 Gm.

Mix the Lard with the Soft Soap and Oil of Cade. Then gradually incorporate the Sublimed Sulphur and Precipitated Calcium Carbonate.

156. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ET RUSCI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Ointment of Sulphur and Birch Tar.**

Sublimed Sulphur, sifted.....	32 parts
Potassium Carbonate	2 parts
Oil of Birch Tar, Russian (Oleum Rusci)....	2 parts
Zinc Ointment.....	16 parts
Benzoated Lard.....	32 parts

Mix intimately by trituration, in order to produce a smooth and homogeneous ointment.

157. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CINEREI COMPOSITUM.**Compound Grey-Sulphur Ointment.***(Edinburgh).*

Grey Sulphur (Sulphur Vivum)	8 ounces	227. Gm.
Potassium Nitrate	60 grains	3.9 Gm.
Powdered White Hellebore	1 ounce	28.4 Gm.
Green Soap	3 ounces	84. Gm.
Phenol (crystals)	120 grains	7.8 Gm.
Oil of Bergamot	30 minims	2. Gm.
Olive Oil	30 minims.	2. Gm.
Lard	24 ounces	682. Gm.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Lard and Soap, and incorporate the Grey Sulphur and Powdered Hellebore with the mixture. Then add the Potassium Nitrate previously dissolved in a little water; then the Phenol dissolved in the Oil of Bergamot and Olive Oil, mixing the whole thoroughly.

158. UNGUENTUM ZINCI CARBONATIS COMPOSITUM.**Compound Ointment of Zinc Carbonate.**

Zinc Carbonate	800 grains	45 Gm.
Salicylic Acid	100 grains	5.6 Gm.
Hydrous Wool-Fat	800 grains	45 Gm.
Soft Paraffin (white)	5 ounces	125 Gm.
Benzoated Lard, sufficient to make	10 ounces	250 Gm.

Melt the Soft Paraffin with gentle heat, remove from heat, and dust into it the Zinc Carbonate and Salicylic Acid, previously well powdered. When thoroughly mixed, gradually add the Hydrous Wool-Fat and Benzoated Lard, and stir until cool.

159. UNGUENTUM ZINCI STEARATIS.**Ointment of Zinc Stearate.**

Zinc Stearate, in fine powder	1 ounce	50 Gm.
White Paraffin Ointment	1 ounce	50 Gm.

Liquefy the Paraffin Ointment by the aid of a water bath, add the Zinc Stearate, continuing the heat until the mixture becomes smooth, then stir while cooling, until it congeals.

160. VINUM COCÆ.**Wine of Coca.***(U.S.P. 1905)*

Fluid Extract of Coca	2¾ fluidounces	65 Cc.
Alcohol (95%)	3 fluidounces	75 Cc.
Sugar	3 ounces	75 Gm.
Red Wine, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sugar in 20 fluidounces (500 Cc.) of Red Wine, add the Alcohol and Fluid Extract of Coca, and enough Red Wine to make the liquid measure 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.). Set the mixture aside for two days, then filter.

Dose, 4 fluidrachms (16 Cc.).

161. VINUM PEPSINI.**Wine of Pepsin.**

Pepsin	320 grains	36.5 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluidrachms	12.5 Cc.
Glycerin	1 fluidounce	50 Cc.
Sherry, a sufficient quantity to make ...	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the liquids, previously mixed.

162. VINUM MORRHUOLIS CUM FERRO ET CREOSOTO**AROMATICUM.****Aromatic Wine of Morrhuel with Iron and Creosote.**

Morrhuel	80 grains	8.9 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Licorice	10 fluidrachms	6.0 Cc.
Glycerin	15 fluidrachms	10.0 Cc.
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron	320 minims.	32.5 Cc.
Creosote	80 minims.	8.2 Cc.
Syrup of Wild Cherry	5 fluidounces	250 Cc.
Talcum	1 ounce	50 Gm.
Sherry Wine (Canadian), sufficient to make	20 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Morrhuel with the Creosote, and rub in a mortar, with the Talcum. Add the Glycerin, with trituration, then the remainder of the ingredients, which have been previously mixed together. Let the mixture stand for 48 hours; then filter through paper, adding Sherry Wine, sufficient to make 20 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

163. VINUM OLEI MORRHUOLIS.**Wine of Morrhuel.**

Morrhuel (Gaduel)	80 grains	4.6 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Licorice	3 fluidounces	75 Cc.
Glycerin	2 fluidounces	50 Cc.
Syrup of Wild Cherry	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Liquid Extract of Malt	8 fluidounces	200 Cc.
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites...	4 fluidounces	100 Cc.
Fuller's Earth, in powder	240 grains	15 Gm.
Sherry Wine, sufficient to make	40 fluidounces	1000 Cc.

Mix the Morrhuel with the Glycerin and triturate with the Fuller's Earth, add the Fluid Extracts and Syrup of Wild Cherry, allow it to stand for 24 hours, agitating occasionally, then filter and add the Syrup of Hypophosphites; lastly add sufficient Sherry Wine to make 40 fluidounces (1000 Cc.).

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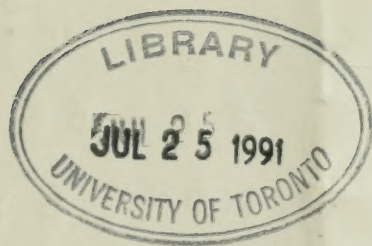
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